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HAWAII TALKS TO CENTER ON WAR SUSTAINABILITY

OW211145 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Japan's war-sustaining ability, generally measured by ammunition and fuel stockpile, will become a key topic when defense officials of Japan and the United States meet in Honolulu, Hawaii, next Monday, Defense Agency officials said Thursday. The three-day consultations on security, the 15th of their kind, will be attended by top policymakers of Japan's Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency and of the U.S. Department of State and Department of Defense. The meeting is held at a time when the Soviet Union is building up its armed forces in the Far East.

The Americans, wary of what they call the "rapid and dramatic" Soviet military buildup, are expected to urge Japan to step up its program to improve defense capability, the officials said. Specifically, Japan's war sustainability will be the focus of discussion along with its sea lane and air defense capability, the officials said.

The Pentagon previously said in a report that the Soviet Far East forces had sufficient ammunition and fuel to continue a war for about two months in the region. On the other hand, the Self-Defense Forces of Japan have an ammunition stockpile only enabling them to sustain a war for less than two weeks, the officials said.

Under the current defense buildup program covering 1983-1987, the Defense Agency had planned to increase its ammunition stockpile to an amount enough to continue war for at least 24 days. But the goal was not likely to be achieved due to slow progress and the ammunition improvement plan would be carried over to the next medium-term buildup program, currently under study by the agency.

At the Hawaii meeting, the Japanese side will explain the policy in drawing up the new program which places emphasis on modernization of mainstay weapons, improvement of war-continuing capability as well as improvement of command communications, the officials said. Japan will be represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiji Nakajima, and the U.S. by Richard Armitage, deputy assistant secretary of defense.

STEEL MILLS OPPOSE U.S. RELIEF MEASURES

OW211141 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Japanese steelmakers will claim immunity from possible measures to protect the U.S. steel industry from steel imports at a two-day hearing to be held by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) starting Thursday (local time), an industry association said Thursday. The ITC ruled June 12 that steel imports have been causing major damage to American producers.

The commission specifically referred to five steel categories: plates, sheet and strip, wire and wire plate, semifinished steel and structural shapes.

In a statement issued in the name of Haruki Kamiya, chairman of the Overseas Public Relations Committee of the Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association, the Association said Japanese steelmakers are practicing fair exports.

It said import relief measures that may be taken under Section 201 of the U.S. 1974 Trade Act will only delay modernization of the U.S. steel industry.

If any measures are to be taken, they should be based on rules regarding anti-dumping and countervailing duties, and only when imports are actually unfair, it said the proper way to help the U.S. steel industry, if necessary, is to work out orderly marketing agreements between the U.S. and steel exporting countries whose shares in the American market are growing rapidly, it said. In any case, Japan should be exempted from any possible U.S. import relief measures as Japanese steelmakers are practicing fair trade, it said.

The ITC is to recommend to U.S. President Ronald Reagan by July 24 what specific measures should be taken to help American producers. The President will make a final decision by September 24.

SOVIET DIPLOMACY SHIFT IN MIDEAST PREDICTED

LD220339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO -- The Soviet Union may signal a major shift in its diplomacy toward the Middle East if the country's foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, visits Kuwait as speculated, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Friday. So far, the communist superpower has been keeping a low profile toward the oil-rich Persian Gulf region, the official said.

The Soviet Union reportedly expressed "deep interest" in the U.S. presence in Gulf countries when Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in Moscow last week. The official, who declined to be identified, said Japan will try to take a close look at the Soviet Middle east policy during Japan-Soviet consultations on the Mideast situation, which will be held in Moscow in August or September.

STEEL MAKERS TO BOOST PIPE EXPORTS TO PRC

OW181147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- Japanese steel makers have agreed with China to increase seamless pipe shipments in the second half of 1984 by more than 50 percent from the first half to some 600,000 tons, industry courses said Monday. With first-half shipments set at 394,000 tons, the agreement will boost shipments to China to seamless pipes -- used for oil drilling and pipelines -- in all of 1984 to nearly one million tons.

The sources would not reveal the price but suggested it has been agreed to raise it more than 10 percent from the first half. The export price of seamless pipes had been nearly halved to around 500 dollars per ton on the average last year from 1982.

PRC INQUIRES ABOUT AIRPORT CONTROL RADARS

OW210353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- China has turned to NEC Corp. for estimates on airport control radars, the first inquiry of its kind ever placed with a Japanese manufacturer, it was learned Thursday. The inquiry is stirring up hopes Japanese manufacturers could soon begin cracking the potentially lucrative Chinese aircraft-related market.

It remains to be seen, however, whether China is willing to order the equipment from Japan. Each radar system costs some 1 billion yen (4.3 million dollars). China apparently has sent out similar inquiries to European manufacturers as well, NEC officials said.

NAKASONE MEETS INDONESIA TECHNOLOGY MINISTER

OW210357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Japan and Indonesia agreed Thursday to promote cooperation in biotechnology and other scientific and technological fields. The agreement was reached in a meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Dr B.J. Habibie, Indonesian state minister in charge of research and technology.

In the 20-minute meeting, they also agreed to expand a bilateral student exchange program. Dr Habibie carried a personal message from President Suharto declaring he was glad to hear Nakasone spoke on behalf of developing countries at the London summit of major developed Western nations earlier this month.

Michiyuki Isurugi, state minister in charge of science and technology, was also present at the meeting.

ROK PRAISED FOR RICE REPAYMENT AGREEMENT

OW211143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 21 KYODO -- A Japanese Government official praised the South Korean Government Thursday for its generosity in response to Japanese calls for the repayment of rice loans. Hiroshi Hatori, operations department manager of the Food Agency, said South Korea had "responded very sincerely" in agreeing to repay to Japan 150,000 tons of rice, part of the amount it borrowed about 15 years ago. The rice will help make up for an expected shortage in Japan.

South Korea was to pay for the rice in cash by 1990 and had allocated part of the money to its budget for fiscal 1984.

Hatori said South Korean officials showed no dissatisfaction and voiced no criticism of the Japanese Government request. "South Korea responded very sincerely to our demand for a massive rice repayment even though it was made in the middle of the fiscal year," Hatori said.

South Korea has more than one million tons of rice in stock at present and this fact seemed to help during the negotiations, experts said.

OFFICIAL HINTS AT EARLY 1985 GATT TALKS

OW210359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Japanese Government officials have hinted that a high-level meeting on a new round of multilateral trade negotiations will be held in early 1985. A senior Foreign Ministry official said about 18 key member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will attend the conference primarily to discuss full-scale preparations for a new round. He said the topic will be high on the agenda of GATT's general meeting in November by which time a work program for a review of safeguards and agriculture and high technology trade rules is slated for completion.

Japan and the United States received only a lukewarm support for a new round from Western Europe during the London summit. The two countries had originally called for the start in 1985 of preparations for a new round to begin the following year. The Foreign Ministry official insisted that West European countries are not opposed to a new round, but are giving top priority to the 1982 GATT work program before proceeding with a new negotiating round.

SHIOTA NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL HEAD

OW220047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0040 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO -- The government Friday decided to name Akira Shiota, 58, director general of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, as successor to retiring secretariat chief of the National Defense Council Keiichi Ito. Shiota's post will be filled by Atsuyuki Sassa, 53, now chief of the Secretariat of the Defense Agency Director General.

The National Defense Council is a supreme policy decision body on defense affairs, chaired by the prime minister. Counsellor Seiki Nishihiro, 53, of the Defense Agency will be named chief of the agency's secretariat. Takafumi Ueno, 52, head of the agency's Personnel and Training Bureau, will be assigned to head the Central Procurement Office.

In the uniform-rank personnel shuffle, Gen. Keitaro Watanabe, 57, chief of staff, Ground Self-Defense Force, will be named the successor to retiring Gen. Sumio Murai as chairman of the Joint Staff Council. Gen. Morio Nakamura, 57, commanding general of the northern Army headquarters, will fill Watanabe's post. All the appointments will be formalized on July 1.

GOTODA NAMED HEAD OF MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OW220501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday named state minister in charge of the Administrative Management Agency, Masaharu Gotoda, as chief of the newly established management and coordination agency. Gotoda's appointment and the establishment of the new agency will become official on July 1.

The new agency is an amalgamation of the Administrative Management Agency and the Prime Minister's Office which was carried out as part of government reforms to trim bureaucracy. With the formation of the new agency, Chief of the Prime Minister's Office Ichiro Nakanishi was named director general of the Okinawa Development Agency, also a Cabinet post. Nakanishi will also be in charge of crisis management and coordination of public and private economic activities.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MEMORANDUM ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK212217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on the occasion of the month of the June 25-July 27 anti-U.S. joint struggle. Follows the full text of the memorandum:

Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today, the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is getting increasingly heavy, which will impose a great disaster upon mankind. The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their military bridgehead and nuclear forward base to attain supremacy over Asia and the world and continue to converge modern mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons on it, thus aggravating the tension.

The U.S. imperialists are intent on their forlorn attempts to hoodwink the world public opinion, justifying their criminal acts to unleash a nuclear war as aimed at serving as a "deterrence" against someone's "aggression" and also at "protecting" South Korea under the "nuclear umbrella".

Considering it necessary to expose the U.S. imperialists' crimes of turning South Korea into their nuclear forward base and their incessant nuclear war provocations, on the occasion of the month of the June 25-July 27 anti-U.S. joint struggle, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum.

U.S. Imperialists' Asia Strategy and
Policy of Turning South Korea Into
a Nuclear Base

In an attempt to realize the global supremacy, the U.S. imperialists have directed their primal spearhead of aggression towards dominating the vast Continent of Asia, and the Korean peninsula always finds itself as the key-point of military importance in the U.S. imperialist strategy towards Asia.

Right after the end of the Korean war, an aggressive doctrine came from the U.S. ruling circles to the effect that "the U.S. failure to hold Asia in its grip would lead to the loss of the world, and only by grasping the dagger called Korea is it possible to chop the Asian Continent into pieces to swallow them at will."

In pursuance of this, the U.S. Administration has declared South Korea as their "vital operation area" to realize their strategy for domination over Asia and the world and tackled down to the moves of turning it into their aggressive nuclear forward base.

On January 7, 1954, U.S. President Eisenhower sent his message to the Congress, in which he said that the United States had "vital interests in South Korea in the Far East", and on March 17, 1955, the then U.S. Vice-President Nixon said: "The weapons we used in the Korean war and the Second World War are outdated.

"Ordinary weapons cannot be effective for any war in the Pacific. Tactical atomic weapons should be introduced", adding that "atomic weapons are already available" for use in Korea and the rest of Asia." (THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 8, 1954, Chicago; UP-TONGYANG, March 18, 1955).

The U.S. imperialists held "military talks" on February 12, 1957, with the South Korean puppets on equipping the U.S. troops occupying South Korea. With nuclear weapons and subsequently on July 15 officially announced that they "started arming with nuclear weapons" the U.S. troops occupying South Korea. (South Korean "Haptong Yearbook" Edition of 1983, p. 77).

The U.S. imperialist policy of turning South Korea into their nuclear forward base got into full swing in the mid-1970's as South Korea has become the last colonial military strong-point for the United States in the Asian Continent and the United States set forth the "forward defense strategy" declaring South Korea the "forward defense area".

At the talks with the representative of the South Korean New Democratic Party at the Capitol Hill on January 27, 1978, U.S. Secretary of State Vance said that "the United States will not abandon Asia and, particularly, defend South Korea of strategic importance for keeps", and earlier on May 1, 1975, U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger told at a news conference that "South Korea is the 'forward defense area' for the United States", and "the forward defense area is the area deployed by nuclear weapons."

The U.S. imperialist policy of turning South Korea into their nuclear base further shaped up, synchronizing with the advent of the present U.S. Administration in the early 80's and with the U.S. imperialists' plots to speed up the formation of the triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea, pivoting on their Asia strategy. The U.S. Brookings Institution wrote in its study report titled "The Policy Priority for the 80's" that "Korea has been turned into one of the areas to apply nuclear weapons like Europe" and that the United States should "include in the area for use of the U.S. nuclear weapons" the Korean Peninsula. (South Korean Radio CHUNGANG, March 26, 1980)

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that making South Korea a military stronghold is the "keynote of the U.S. military policy towards Asia" and that South Korea like Europe should be the "forward line of the U.S. strategy", adding that controlling the Korean peninsula is the important task in the U.S. policy towards Asia; and the U.S. President Reagan described the Korean peninsula as the "area of strategic importance" equivalent to the "first-rate area" for using nuclear weapons. (South Korean Radio No. 1, March 27, 1982; the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, February 23, 1983)

Accordingly, the "14th Annual Security Consultative Meeting" held in Seoul in March, 1982 between the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets added official colour, through the "joint communique", to the U.S. "provision of nuclear umbrella", which had been discussed at the previous "consultative meetings."

On this, a South Korean radio said that the United States had talked on many occasions about its intention to "provide nuclear umbrella" over South Korea, but "this is the first time to officially announce through the "joint communique" the use of nuclear weapons in South Korea. (South Korean Radio No. 1, March 31, 1982)

The U.S. imperialist plots to turn South Korea into their nuclear base have become increasingly undisguised through Reagan's trip to South Korea and subsequent cases.

Reagan's South Korea trip in November, 1983 was the down-to-earth war-oriented trip.

He went even to the forefront in the Demilitarised Zone of the Military Demarcation Line to check up the deployment of the nuclear strike means ready to attack the northern half of the republic and conferred with his stooges on further stepping up nuclear war preparations, thus surpassing the former U.S. presidents who had crept into South Korea in hesitatingly committing any shameless acts.

On this, Japanese press wrote as follows:

THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN dated October 2, 1983 reported that Reagan's visit to South Korea is "aimed at holding closed-door consultations to deploy strategic and tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea", and Japanese magazines KOREA REPORT in its issue of second half of December, 1983, and TSUKURU in its issue of February 1984 said that the "tete-a-tete secret talks" with Chon Tu-hwan the puppet, during the Reagan's trip to South Korea, "discussed the question of transferring to South Korea the 'B-52' strategic bombers carrying strategic nuclear weapons under the U.S. Strategic Air Force deployed at the Anderson Base on the Guam Island. This was bartered on the term that the United States shall unconditionally support the Chon Tu-hwan regime until 1988."

At the "Sixth Military Committee" and the "16th Annual Security Consultative Meeting" in Seoul in May last between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists said that "there is no change in the U.S. policy" of providing South Korea with "nuclear umbrella" and that the United States plans to continue to provide the "modernized facilities of the nuclear umbrella" over South Korea. (The South Korea daily CHOSON ILBO, May 11 and 12, 1984)

As seen in the above, the U.S. imperialists' policy of turning South Korea into their nuclear forward base has been further shaped up to completion with their increased aggressive designs.

Massive Introduction of Nuclear Weapons and
Conversion of South Korea Into Nuclear
Forward Base

The U.S. imperialist strategy to turn South Korea into the nuclear forward base began to be translated into practice immediately after the war.

In turning South Korea into the nuclear forward base, the U.S. imperialists defined the massive introduction of nuclear weapons and nuclear carrying means, the formation of nuclear units and the installation of nuclear bases as the important part of their strategy.

The U.S. imperialists, in shipping nuclear weapons into South Korea, saw as a big stumbling-block those main articles of the Korean Armistice prohibiting the shipment into Korea of any new type weapons.

The Sub-Paragraph D. of the Paragraph 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates:

"Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition; provided, however, that combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the Armistice may be replaced on the basis of peace-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type. ... The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, through its neutral nations inspection teams, shall conduct supervision and inspection of the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition authorised above, at the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof."

The U.S. imperialists, habitually indiscriminate for their aggressive purpose, killed members of the neutral nations inspection teams supervising the introduction into Korea of new type weapons and set fire on their inspection posts to hinder their activities in every way, and in June, 1956 forcefully expelled the inspection teams from South Korea.

In June, 1957, they went the length of openly announcing to the world their unilateral abrogating the Sub-Paragraph D. of Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement.

In the second half of 1957, the U.S. imperialist machinations to ship nuclear weapons into South Korea got into full steam in coincidence with the declaration of the nuclear equipment of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea.

In 1957, the U.S. imperialists reorganized a U.S. division occupying South Korea into the "phantomic" atomic division and brought into South Korea the "Honest John" Battalion and 280 MM Atomic Artillery Battalion, and in 1958 set up the 4th Guided Missile Command of the U.S. Army and introduced the 588th Tactical Guided Missile Battalion of the U.S. Air Force. (Washington, July 15, 1957, AP; Seoul, July 4, 1958, HAPTONG)

In May, 1959, the spokesman of the U.S. 8th Army Command occupying South Korea said that the atomic weapons deployed in South Korea "are fully ready" to hit the "selected target" of the northern half of the republic. (South Korean newspaper CHOSON ILBO, May 31, 1959)

The U.S. imperialists reorganized the "phantomic" atomic division into a "road" atomic division in the 1960s and shipped in the guided missiles Nike Hercules, Matador and Hawk and various kinds of atomic and guided missiles, and in the 70's a larger number of latest-type nuclear weapons.

As a result, in the middle of the 70's over 1,000 pieces of various kinds of nuclear weapons were already deployed in South Korea.

Regarding this, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives Ronald Dimlonga confessed in his speech at the Congress that "the United States introduced over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and deployed 54 aircrafts loading nuclear bombs" and U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger said that "I think it is open secret that we are deploying the tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea". (Washington, June 3, 1975, HAPTONG; Washington, June 20, 1975, JIJI)

According to data released by the "American Defence Information Centre" there have been deployed in South Korea 192 nuclear bombs to be carried by "F-4 Phantom" fighters, 56 nuclear shells for 203 mm-guns, 152 nuclear shells for 155 mm-guns, 144 nuclear warheads for "Nike Hercules" missiles, 80 nuclear warheads for "Honest John" rockets, 12 nuclear warheads for "Sergeant" missiles, 25-50 nuclear mines; total 661-686 pieces. (Washington, February 9, 1976, JIJI)

Nowadays the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for shipment of nuclear weapons into South Korea have been further intensified and all sorts of tactical nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery means are deployed on an extensive scale in every part of South Korea.

According to the official announcement of the U.S. and South Korean press the U.S. imperialists have placed 346 short-range tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea and the Guam Island, and disposed additionally newly-developed nuclear mines in the Demilitarized Zone south of the Military Demarcation Line, (South Korean Radio No. 1, October 2, 1983; WASHINGTON POST, June 3, 1984)

A South Korean radio disclosed that the U.S. imperialists have already brought 72 "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of leading nuclear bombs into South Korea and would introduce additionally over 180 kinds of new-type equipment within two or three years to come. (South Korean Radio Munghwa, April 26; May 11, 1984)

The U.S. imperialists are trying to ship strategic nuclear weapons such as "Pershing-II" medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles into South Korea and even introduce neutron weapons, most barbarous mass lethal weapons, raving that they repent of missing the chance to produce and use them in the last Korean war.

They reorganized, under the secret plan for deployment of neutron weapons in South Korea, 105-mm howitzer battalion into 155-mm howitzer battalion capable of using neutron shells, and are producing 8-inch neutron shells to be launched by already shipped howitzers in South Korea and turning out a large quantity of 155-mm neutron bombs as well. (South Korean Radio No 1, May 3, 1983)

An Austrian paper wrote that the U.S. imperialists have already introduced 56 neutron bombs and huge numbers of neutron shells into South Korea, and British paper OBSERVER reported in October 1981 that according to a confidential report of the U.S. Tactical Air Command, the United States was said to plan to deploy land-launching nuclear cruise missiles in South Korea. (SALZBURGER TAGBLATT, March 2, 1984; South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO May 1, 1984)

The U.S. imperialists are building, expanding and modernizing already-made nuclear attack bases and nuclear stockpile installations while deploying and reinforcing colossal amount of nuclear weapons and units in South Korea.

In February 1976, at the military installation sub-committee of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee "the inspector general of the U.S. Army Engineer" disclosed that the United States had mapped out "the plan for modernization of nuclear stockpile installations in South Korea".

In pursuance of this "modernization plan" all forms of nuclear attack bases and positions have been reportedly built and expanded in the whole areas of South Korea including Munsan, Tongduchon, Uijongbu, Chunchon, Osan, Kunsan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taebaeksan, Palgongsan, Paekryongdo, Chinhae and Pusan.

The U.S. imperialists have been active in speeding up the equipment of the South Korean puppet army with nuclear weapons.

On July 5, 1956 the puppet deputy defence minister said that "The ROK Army is making educational preparations to introduce atomic and sophisticated weapons; and in March 1958 the U.S. military spokesman told that "the South Korean Army is getting skilled with the use of nuclear weapons". (Seoul, South Korean TONGYANG, July 5 1956; Seoul, INS-HAPDONG", March 29, 1958)

Today, South Korea has thus been reduced to a "show-window of nuclear weaponry" and a largest nuclear forward base in the Far East threatening peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world.

Constant Completion of Nuclear War Plan and Open Utterance of Nuclear Warfare

Having converted South Korea into a nuclear forward base with the introduction of a huge number of nuclear weaponry, the U.S. imperialists are uttering more frantic balderdashes of nuclear war while incessantly supplementing and completing nuclear war plan.

They had already mapped out a plan to use atomic bombs during the Korean war and organized even "research group for special operation" to carry it out.

This plan was drawn up and suggested at the end of 1951 and revealed by a secret document of the headquarters of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff which was opened to the public recently (South Korean Radio No 1, June 23, 1983)

The operational plan of the U.S. imperialists to use nuclear weapons in the Korean war was also exposed through Eisenhower-Churchill secret talks. The key confidential documentations of the British Foreign Ministry brought to light that Eisenhower told on December 5, 1953 at his "summit talks" with Churchill that "in case of outbreak of another Korean war the United States would use atomic bombs" and officially declare the "proposal" at the U.N. General Assembly. (South Korean paper TONGA-A ILBO, January 4, 1984)

After the war the U.S. imperialists mapped out numerous aggression plans to trigger off another war in Korea, all without exception nuclear war plans. Their typical examples are the well known "9-day short-term strike stratagem", "5-day war stratagem" and "3-day war stratagem".

These war plans expect all-out attack operation based on "nuclear forestalling strike".

It is proved by the "war on the land and in the sky" defined in the basic pedagogies drawn up by the U.S. Army in August 1982.

In this regard the Japanese magazine KUNJI MINRON reads as follows:

"The way of thinking of the war on the land and in the sky is to use conventional armed forces, nuclear forces and electronic war means comprehensively and three-dimensionally ...and convert the whole territory of Korea ranging from the Military Demarcation Line to Pyongyang, Hamhung and to Sino-Korea border into a battle field." (Japanese magazine KUNJI MINRON, Issue No 33, 1983)

"3-day war strategem" faked up by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is supplemented by the plan for "limited nuclear war", theory on "attack upon the central parts" and "nuclear forestalling attack" and nearing completion in the course of "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

"Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal being staged annually in South Korea is a "nuclear test war" and "preliminary nuclear war" to ignite the nuclear war in Korea.

LaRocque, former U.S. rear admiral said "'Team Spirit 83' joint military exercise participated in by the U.S. Strategic Command simulates the nuclear war", and American magazine NUCLEAR TIMES wrote that the United States "made up appliance capacity of tactical nuclear weapons" through the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercise.

In March 1982, "Command Exercise for Nuclear War On The Map" dubbed "Ib-Dig" staged confidentially in the presence of Reagan and over 1,000 personnel concerned with nuclear arms in the underground operation room of White House was to simulate a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula under the libretto of "limited nuclear war."

It was laid bare by the secret documents of the U.S. Defence Department.

While ceaselessly completing the nuclear war plan in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are intensively stepping up the preparations for using the military bases in the vicinities of the Korean peninsula and Japan as the nuclear attack base against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists, together with the Japanese reactionaires, already built a "central command" geared to the command of the Korean nuclear war in the suburb of Tokyo and shifted the centre of the strategical disposition of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet to the Korean East Sea from western Pacific.

In this pursuance, nuclear-propelled aircraft carriers including "Enterprise" and "Midway" belonging to the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet carrying nuclear weapons and other nuclear aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines and warships carrying nuclear weapons are successively creeping into sasebo port of Japan and Pusan and Chinhae ports of South Korea and the strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons flying day and night over South Korea and its surroundings.

The nuclear vociferations let out by the successive presidents and bellicose circles clearly show the desperate attempts of the U.S. imperialist to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

Warmaniac Truman, provocator of the Korean war, once said that the United States "can use the atomic bombs in the Korean war" and Eisenhower clamoured that "the possibility of use of nuclear weapons in Korea cannot be precluded."

Following Nixon and Ford, Carter who once advocated even the theory of "U.S. troops pull-out" from South Korea, also confessed that the United States "may ignite a nuclear war in Korea" and Reagan openly blared that the use of nuclear weapons shall not be excluded on the Korea peninsula in case of emergency." (Tokyo, May 31, 1977, HAPTONG; South Korean "Radio No. 1", November 13, 1983)

Chief of the General Staff of the U.S. Army Meyer said that "nuclear weapons will be used in Korea in case of emergency" and that the question of use of nuclear weapons in Korea is "less complicated than that of the case of NATO" and it "is possible at the motion of the U.S. Army commander, the field army commander". (South Korean Daily TONG-A ILBO, January 24, 1983)

Moreover, in his "defence report of 1983", U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger uttered that the United States "mist attack North Korea along with the armed forces of the northeast Asian allies" and "launch a nuclear attack against North Korea."

Former U.S. Rear-Admiral LaRocque confessed in his interview with the CHOSON SINBO correspondent held in Japan that the U.S. Administration plans to "deploy the neutron bombs and cruise missiles in South Korea" out of the policy of "using the nuclear weapons first" and that the United States considers attacking the northern half of the republic with the cruise missiles is "more effective" than to attack with aircrafts. (CHOSON SINBO, May 30, 1984)

All the facts show that really reckless is the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocations in Korea and a very dangerous situation has been created on the Korean peninsula owing to such moves, which may trigger off a nuclear war at any moment.

Even South Korean publications worry over the reducing of the Korean peninsula to a nuclear battle field writing that it is "more feasible because South Korea has been turned into a nuclear base of the United States". (South Korean magazine CHRISTIAN IDEA Issue No. 8, 1983)

To Prevent a Nuclear War and Maintain and
Consolidate Peace in Korea Is the Guarantee
for Peace in Asia and the World

The danger of a nuclear war now prevailing in the Korean peninsula should certainly be removed.

As talked glibly about by the U.S. rulers themselves, if a war breaks out in Korea, it will inevitably be a nuclear war; it will not be confined within the boundary of Korea, but rapidly expand on a world-wide scale.

This situation created in the Korean peninsula arouses deep comprehension among the entire people of Korea and the world peaceloving peoples.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced the fair and realistic proposals conducive to preventing the danger of a nuclear war and solving the Korean question peacefully and made every sincere effort for their realization.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already made proposal of turning the Korean peninsula into a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone, and recently in particular, proposed holding tripartite talks between the DPRK and the United States with the South Korean authorities participating in the talks to discuss such problems as replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawing the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South.

These proposals of ours enjoy absolute support and approval from the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving peoples for their correctness.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, far from accepting our peace-oriented proposals, run amuck more recklessly to unleash a thermo-nuclear war in the Korean peninsula.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the most shameless nuclear war maniacs undermining and violating peace in the Korean peninsula, and that the "threat of southward invasion", "nuclear deterrent force" and "protection under the nuclear umbrella" they are babbling now are merely a preposterous sophism full of fiction and deception.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea indignantly denounces the nuclear war provocation moves in Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as the vicious challenge to the justice and peace-loving Korean people and other peace-loving peoples the world over.

The days have gone never to return when they intimidate and blackmail other peoples with "strength" brandishing nuclear weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists think that they can realize their aggressive purpose with nuclear blackmail pursuing the policy of "strength", it will be a day-dream.

In response to the voices of the anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement ever-rising among the peoples at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists should refrain from resorting any longer to their nuclear war provocations, accept our constructive proposal for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and withdraw all the aggression armed forces including the nuclear weapons they have brought in to South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should stop the criminal acts of offering their territory for the nuclear attack base of the U.S. imperialists geared to aggression in Korea and inveigling South Korean puppets into the confrontation with us.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must act with discretion and give up their treacherous manoeuvres to leave South Korea as the U.S. nuclear forward base and plunge the fellow countrymen into a nuclear war holocaust, seeking long-term office under the "protection" of the "nuclear umbrella" of the U.S. imperialist masters.

It is the common aspiration of the peaceloving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world to maintain peace and security in Korea and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it will instantly expand into the worldwide nuclear war, undermining peace of Asia and the world and plunging the whole of mankind into the holocaust of the nuclear war.

The Korean people love peace and do not want the whole of mankind to suffer from the scourge of a new world war, a nuclear war, because of the Korean war.

Whether the humanity suffers from the nuclear holocaust or defends peace depends on how the broad peaceloving forces of the world struggle against the nuclear war.

We wholeheartedly appeal to all the justice and peaceloving peoples of the world to actively conduct the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement and staunchly struggle against nuclear war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Korea.

The South Korean people should stoutly rise up to the struggle against the nuclear war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan who are seeking to plunge the entire fellow countrymen of the North and the South into the nuclear war holocaust.

The Japanese people are better aware than anyone else what great calamities and misfortunes the nuclear war has brought to mankind.

The progressive parties, social organizations, democratic figures and broad sectors of people of Japan should actively struggle against the moves of the Japanese reactionaries who are scheming to leave the land of Japan as the nuclear attack base against the Korean people.

The American people should oppose the nuclear war policy pursued by the present U.S. Administration so that their sons and daughters could not be the victims of the nuclear war in Korea.

The Korean people do not want war, but never are afraid of it.

The Korean people will never allow their holly land to be turned into a nuclear battle field.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express the conviction that the governments, political parties and public organizations of all the justice and peaceloving socialist, non-aligned countries and all the progressive countries of the world, international organizations, international democratic organizations, anti-imperialist and peaceloving organizations, fighting organizations and the peaceloving figures and people of all walks of life in all countries will express active support to the solidarity with our just struggle for checking and foiling the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to turn South Korea into the nuclear forward base and ignite a nuclear war in Korea and for solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

Pyongyang, June 22, 1984

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

Bucharest Friendship Meeting

SK211100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 20 (KCNA) -- A grand Romania-Korea friendship mass meeting was held at the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture on the afternoon of June 20 on the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Comrade Kim Il-song attended the meeting together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu arrived at the palace, tens of thousands of people burst into enthusiastic cheers "Kim Il-song-Ceausescu!" and "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!" waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers. Labour innovators presented them with bouquets of fragrant flowers.

The meeting hall was packed to overflowing with more than 8,000 people. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which were flanked on either side with the flags of the two countries.

Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, appeared on the platform of the friendship mass meeting. All the attendants rose to their feet and raised stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!" and "Kim Il-song-Ceausescu!" The members of the DPRK party and state delegation were invited to the platform. The platform party also included Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council; Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest municipal party committee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the municipal People's Council; Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and other leading personages of the party and power bodies.

The mass meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of the two countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song made speeches. The crowd extended endless cheers to them.

Tripartite Talks Support

SK212158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 20 (KCNA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, voiced full support to the DPRK initiatives and actions for national reunification in his speech at the Romania-Korea friendship mass meeting held here today.

He reiterated the firm solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania and of the whole Romanian people with the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

We firmly support the recent initiatives of Comrade Kim Il-song in connection with the organization of tripartite negotiations, as well as with any other initiatives and actions meant to ensure Korea's peaceful and democratic reunification, said Nicolae Ceausescu. He continue: We are firmly convinced that it is only by peaceful negotiations that the Korean people's reunification is possible, that its independent development can be ensured. This fully accords with the interests of the Korean people, of peace in that part of the world and all over the planet.

Pointing out that the Korean people resolutely struggle to achieve social and economic development of the country, bloom science, technology and culture, improve the people's standard of living and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Nicolae Ceausescu said that communists, working people in Romania rejoice over the great achievements of the Korean people and sincerely wish them fresh brilliant victory in carrying through the decisions of the sixth party congress and in creating a free and prosperous, new life in their homeland.

Official Visit Ends

SK212359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Bucharest today by special train after successfully concluding an official goodwill visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic at the head of the party and state delegation.

Comrade Kim Il-song was warmly seen off by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic [RSR], and other leading cadres of the Romanian party and state.

The members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite members also left. Also leaving to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to a border railway station of Romania were Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, and other cadres.

Hung on the Baneasa railway station building were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Flying on the flagpoles in the railway station compound were flags of the two countries.

Thousands of farewell bidders in the railway station compound and the railway station plaza were carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and flags of the two countries, and placards on which letters "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Romanian Communist Party!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "Long live the Romanian Socialist Republic!" were written on the red background.

When the open car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu arrived at the railway station plaza, the crowds enthusiastically raised the cheers of "Hurrah!" "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!" and "Kim Il-song-Ceausescu!" and waved high flags of Korea and Romania and bunches of flowers, extending the highest glory to Comrade Kim Il-song, who has made a big success in his visit to Romania.

Present at the railway station to see off Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the RSR, Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy president of the State Council, and other leading personnel of the party and power bodies, public organisations and the army.

A grand function took place at the railway station plaza to see off Comrade Kim Il-song. The national anthems of Korea and Romania were played. Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, reviewed a guard of honour of the Romanian People's Army. Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged farewells with leading cadres of the Romanian party and state and diplomatic envoys of socialist countries in Romania who came out to see him off.

Romanian children presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the platform. Bunches of flowers were also presented to them by children of officials of the DPRK Embassy in Bucharest.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and warmly hugged him upon leaving. Comrade Kim Il-song went aboard the train waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds and left Beneasa railway station.

Message to Ceausescu

SK221039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, leaving Romania on June 21 after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the country. The message reads:

We are leaving your country with deep satisfaction over the results of our visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic and unforgettable deep impressions. During our delegation's stay in your country, the Romanian party, government and people accorded us warm welcome and hospitality with all sincerity and expressed active support to our people's just revolutionary cause. I express deep thanks once again to you and the Romanian Communist Party, government and people for the utmost hospitality shown to our delegation with particular intimacy and comradeship and for the active support extended to our people's revolutionary cause.

The visit of our delegation to Romania this time carries weighty importance in expanding and developing on a more comprehensive scale the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Romania which have reached a high stage. We are satisfied with the excellent fruition of our Romanian visit.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the fraternal Romanian people great success in the endeavours to build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you and greet the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th congress of the party with new successes in all domains.

Transits Border Town

SK221045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Iasi June 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 21 passed through Iasi, a border city of Romania, on his way back after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic at the head of a party and state delegation.

Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, and other Romanian cadres accompanied him to Iasi from Bucharest to see him off at the Romanian border.

Portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu were hung on the facade of the Nicolina Railway station building in Iasi and flags of the two countries were flying on the flagpoles.

When the special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the railway station compound, more than 8,000 people enthusiastically welcomed him shouting "Kim Il-Song -- Ceausescu!" and "Ceausescu -- Kim Il-song!"

He was warmly met at the station by leading functionaries of Iasi County and Iasi city party and power bodies.

Working women and children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to him.

After having a cordial conversation with the leading functionaries of the local party and power bodies at the station parlour, he got on the train, waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowd, and left the Nicolina station.

On his way to Iasi Comrade Kim Il-song stopped over at Focsani station for a while and was warmly welcomed and seen off by leading functionaries of local party and power bodies and thousands of people.

Historical Ties Noted

SK190557 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Unattributed talk: "Firm Friendship and Solidarity With a Historical Tradition"]

[Text] Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Romania are developing well daily. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The friendly cooperative relations between Korea and Romania have a historical tradition.

The peoples of Korea and Romania have actively supported and closely cooperated with each other in ties of firm friendship in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. The Korean people and the Romanian people both have suffered the tyrannical aggression of foreign imperialists and have struggled for the independence of the country and national liberation. After liberation, the peoples of the two countries both held their sovereignty firmly in their hands and embarked on the road of creating a new life for the promotion of wealth and power and development of the country and national prosperity.

The peoples of Korea and Romania, because of the common nature of their plight in the past and because of the common objectives of the struggle for socialism and communism, formed close class ties with each other and have developed friendly cooperative relations.

The Korean people have always supported firmly the struggle of the Romanian people for the construction of a new fatherland and of socialism, and the Romanian people have actively supported our people in the cause of the construction of a new society and the reunification of the fatherland. In particular, the Romanian people have rendered our people whole-hearted assistance, both materially and spiritually, during the fatherland liberation war and during the time of the postwar rehabilitation.

In the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Romania, the mutual visits and meetings of the leaders of the two countries bear special significance. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have made a number of mutual visits and meetings. In the course of such visits and meetings, warm friendship and intimacy have been formed between the leaders of the two countries, forming a basis on which the friendly cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries have been expanded and developed to a new higher plane, mutual support and solidarity have been strengthened, and active exchanges and cooperation made in all areas, including the political, economic, and cultural fields.

In particular, the present official good-will visit to Romania by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a historic event that opens an epochal turning point in further promoting the friendship and intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and expanding and developing the friendly cooperative relations of the peoples of the two countries.

The friendly and cooperative relations which are solidified and developed daily between Korea and Romania contribute to accelerating the revolution and construction in both countries, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the might of socialist countries, opposing imperialism, and defending world peace.

Both Korea and Romania firmly maintain the principles of independence, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs in international relations. Independence [chajusong] requires complete equality and mutual respect in relations between countries and nations and enables development of the relations between fraternal parties and fraternal countries on the basis of genuine comradeship and firm solidarity.

The friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Romania have solidified and developed in all areas comprehensively and continuously in accordance with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries. This is because these relations are based on independence.

Today, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people are scoring significant success in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 12th party congress, and are waging a vigorous struggle to realize the prospective targets to construct a diversely developed socialist society.

The Korean people, firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with a single heart and will, are attaining significant success in the struggle to attain the 10 major prospective targets for the socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth WPK Congress, building up firmly the material and technological base for the complete victory of socialism. As the socialist construction deepens and develops in both countries, the friendly cooperative relations of the peoples of the two countries expands and develops on a broader and deeper basis. The friendly cooperative relations between Korea and Romania are also solidified more firmly in the common struggle against imperialism.

The Romanian parties and people resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' new war preparation maneuvers, have made peace initiatives such as call for easing international tension, the peaceful solution of disputes, arms reduction, and abolishment of nuclear weapons, and are actively endeavoring to realize them.

The Korean people are vigorously struggling to oppose the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries against Korea and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. By strengthening support and solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism, the peoples of Korea and Romania are contributing to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the anti-imperialist independent forces and defending world peace.

The Korean people will continue to make their utmost effort to solidify and develop the traditional friendship and solidarity continuously between the peoples of Korea and Romania.

'Invincible' Friendship Landed

SK190121 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Unattributed talks: "A Meaningful Event Which Will Set a New Milestone in the History of Korea-Romania Friendship"]

[Text] Our people are now full of deep emotion and joy at the news of the visit to Romania by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a time when they are scoring a significant advance in the struggle to attain ahead of schedule the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

The visit to Romania by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful demonstration of the invincible might of Korea-Romania friendship, which has been continuously solidified and developed with firm friendly ties in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and a historic event of great significance in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Romania. The peoples of Korea and Romania are close brothers and comrades who have long formed and developed true friendly relations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean people and the Romanian people have long formed firm friendly ties, and actively supported and closely cooperated with each other in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Korea and Romania are both socialist countries and formed firm friendly ties on the basis of the principles of independence and international solidarity, and these friendly cooperative relations with such a historical tradition have been strengthened and developed daily in the common struggle. The friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Romania based on complete equality and independence are the friendship between class brothers and a genuine comradeship and most firm friendship.

The Korea-Romania friendship is invincible friendship and solidarity that will never change, particularly because it is based on the warm intimate relations of the leaders of the two countries. The great Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, have had a number of meaningful meetings, promoting intimacy and friendship, providing a strong guarantee in developing the Korea-Romania friendly cooperative relations to a higher plane. The present visit to Romania by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shows exactly how warm and special are the close relations between the leaders of the two countries.

The Korea-Romania friendship, which has a long historical tradition and which has been connected firmly by ties of true comradeship fidelity, cannot be broken by anything and will be immortal.

SCINTEIA Article Cited

SK220809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- The Romanian paper SCINTEIA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, on June 16 carried an article introducing Korea, together with a photograph of the central part of Pyongyang.

Referring to the rapid development of the steel industry of our country, the paper said that this is a brilliant success registered by the friendly Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Pointing to the development of the friendly relations between Romania and Korea, it stressed: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song formed the friendly relations between the two countries and are making decisive contributions to continuously developing them in an all-round way on the principle of mutual equality and fraternal cooperation.

The meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song will further develop the friendly relations in the interests of the two peoples, the cause of socialism and the world peace.

The paper June 14, introducing Kaesong municipality, said: Thanks to the energetic guidance and tireless activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, modern dwelling houses and beautiful streets have been built in Kaesong. The city is planned and built not only for the present but also for the future.

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT KIM IL-SONG'S TOUR

SK210446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- Foreign mass media widely reported the visit of the party and state delegation led by the great leader President Kim Il-song to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY June 15 carried news that President Kim Il-song had talks with the Yugoslav party and state leaders and a banquet was arranged in his honour.

Noting that the great leader President Kim Il-song was accorded warm hospitality by the Yugoslav party and state leaders, Malian radio June 12 stressed that Yugoslavia expressed firm support to the reunification of Korea.

The Yugoslav visit of President Kim Il-song was reported also by the Yugoslav paper DNEVIKN, the Soviet paper PRAVDA, the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO, the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU, the Cuban paper GRANMA, the Hungarian papers MAGYAR NEMZET and DAILY NEWS, the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA, the Bangladesh papers CAPITAL NEWS, SAMACHAR and BANGLAD BANI, the Indian paper HINDUSTAN TIMES, the Swiss paper NEUE ZEURCHER ZEITUNG, MONSTAME, Bangladesh radio and television from June 11 to 13.

The Lebanese paper ASH SH'AB June 15 said that the historical visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song to Bulgaria made a great contribution to further deepening the friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries, strengthening the unity and cooperation between socialist countries, intensifying the common struggle against imperialism and consolidating world peace. Lebanese television June 14 stressed the significance of the great leader's visit to Bulgaria.

His Bulgarian visit was reported from June 14 to 16 by the BULGARIAN NEWS AGENCY and television, XINHUA, TASS, ADN, the Nepalese paper RISING NEPAL, NHK, the Japanese papers MAINICHI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN AND TOKYO SHIMBUN.

Reporting in detail the Hungarian visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song Malagasy radio June 11 said: The current official goodwill visit of the great President Kim Il-song to the European socialist countries is a great historical event in further strengthening the friendship and unity between socialist countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world and promoting the world revolution.

His Hungarian visit was also reported by the Hungarian magazines ORSZAC -- VILAG and MAGYAR IFJUSAG, the Swiss paper NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, the Thai paper VAN MUANG and Upper Voltese radio from June 8 to 15.

Congratulatory Messages

SK210910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- Messages or letters came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in warm congratulation of his foreign tour.

They came from: Herbert Wabnegg, chief of the group for the study of chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Austria; Helmut Heidweger, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song in Vienna, Austria; Vishwanath, secretary general of the Chuche Idea Study Society of India; Rene Ecuyer, secretary general of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Silvano Lora, secretary general of the Dominican Committee for the Reunification of Korea; the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association; Prof and Dr Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Senator and Mayor Hans Schickelgruber, Prof and Dr Ernst Pavigan, chairman of the branch and councillor of the city, Dr Walter Pogrevc, vice-chairman of the branch and secretary general of the city hall; and Dr Sigfried Nasco, vice-chairman of the branch and editor-in-chief of the city paper, on behalf of the Sangt Polten branch of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Werner Burg, mayor of Modling, the Republic of Austria; Gustav Kraupa, mayor of Wiener-Newstadt, the Republic of Austria; H. Chernovski, director of Jakob Konig Company of Austria, on behalf of the company; Tadashi Horimoto, director of the Tokyo Shoji Company, Ltd of Japan; Rizoji Inoue, director of the Japan Mizuho Company, Ltd; and the Goko Fishery Company, Ltd. of Japan.

The messages or letters extended warmest congratulations and fervent greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song upon his great success in his foreign tour.

Expressing the belief that the historical foreign tour of Comrade Kim Il-song would make great contributions to strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries, the international communist movement and the Non-aligned Movement and defending world peace, the messages and letters sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

PRC MINISTER CITED ON U.S. TROOPS IN SOUTH

SK211654 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- The U.S. troops have no reason or ground whatsoever to occupy South Korea, and the Americans have occupied South Korea by abusing the U.N. flag in an attempt to deceive the world's people, declared Liu Fuzhi, minister of public security of China, on June 20 after inspecting Panmunjom.

If a war breaks out in Korea, the Chinese people and People's Liberation Army will victoriously fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers, he stated. He said he could hardly repress surging resentment when he saw for himself heinous Yankees at Panmunjom. We believe, he said, Korea will certainly be reunified under the guidance of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

The delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security headed by Liu Fuzhi arrived in Pyongyang on June 15 and has been touring different parts of Korea.

In his speech at a party arranged by the Ministry of Public Security of Korea on June 15, Liu Fuzhi said the friendship which was nursed by Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Kim Il-song for half a century is a militant friendship no force on earth can break; it was forged in the bloody struggle against the common enemy in which the peoples of the two countries shared life and death, sweets and bitters. The Communist Party and people of China set great store by this valuable friendship, he declared.

FOREIGN MEDIA DENOUNCE WAR MOVES OF U.S., SOUTH

SK210901 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- TASS June 17 exposed the U.S. imperialists' reinforcement of their aggression forces in South Korea. It said U.S. "expedition forces" over 40,000 strong present in South Korea have started equipping themselves with new type anti-air "Stinger" missiles. It is expected that these missiles will soon be distributed to all ground force units in South Korea. Over 2,500 U.S. troops will be deployed there towards the close of next year.

The Reagan administration spares no money in strengthening the South Korea puppet army to turn the south of the Korean peninsula into its nuclear bridgehead.

The anti-people puppet regime will receive from the United States military aid amounting to over 9,000 million dollars in the 1982-1986 period.

CTK June 17 noted that the United States which started equipping its Army units in South Korea with sophisticated anti-air "Stinger" missiles is hastening preparations to deploy new-type first strike nuclear missiles in South Korea.

The Soviet Paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN June 16 carried an article titled "Colossal Deficit" laying bare the increasing deficit of the South Korean puppet regime in the international payments.

It said: In May the deficit of South Korea in the international payments amounted to 370 million dollars, an increase of 67 percent above the previous year's. Oversize military expenditure of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime which surpasses one-third of its financial budget is imposing a heavy burden upon the South Korean economy.

JAPANESE GROUPS SUPPORT TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK220819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Organizations in Japan are conducting brisk activities in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The Japan-Korea Trade Association held the 1984 annual meeting on June 12 in Tokyo. It adopted a resolution, which welcomed the proposal for tripartite talks to reunify the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way and denounced the Japanese Government's wrong policy towards Korea.

The 7th meeting of the Nagano Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held on June 9 published an action programme for this year on continuously struggling in support of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and having the "foreigners' registration law" completely revised. An appeal was adopted at the meeting calling for the intensified struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and opposing for the time the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan.

A meeting which was held on June 10 in Kuwana city, Mie Prefecture, in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the founding of the "Society of Friends in Shoin District for the Japan-Korea Friendship" adopted a resolution supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and a resolution demanding the amendment of the "foreigners' registration law."

A lecture meeting on the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula and the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and a film show were arranged on June 8 at the Kida ward hall in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Kida ward, Tokyo Council of Women for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship. It adopted a resolution supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the proposal for tripartite talks.

KIM HWAN RECEIVES PRC CIVIL AVIATION GROUP

SK220339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Hwan on June 21 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese civil aviation friendship delegation headed by Shen Tu, director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China. Present there were director of the Civil Aviation Bureau Kim Yo-ung and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE ON NAMPO LOCKGATE PRAISED

SK200737 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0928 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Unattributed radio essay: "Unusual Resourcefulness and Incomparable Courage"]

[Text] The glorious Workers Party of Korea is a powerful one with invincible might. Nothing in the world is comparable to its boldness displayed in advancing through thick and thin, with its organizational capabilities of mobilizing and making all people act as one, and with its wisdom displayed in setting new records in innovation and new miracles of change every moment and every day. Indeed, the fighting spirit, the organizational capabilities, and the creativity being displayed by our party today are extraordinary.

What is the source of the boldness and courage displayed in winning greater victories by staging even larger offensives as the struggle becomes harder? What is the source of the incomparable might demonstrated in accomplishing the missions which others never dare challenge? It is the unusual will of iron and the incomparable courage possessed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who dashes forward according to his decision, even if heaven falls off, who opens paths by cutting across the sea, and who expedites the coming of another century; it is the unusual resourcefulness, the art of operation in an outstanding way, and the revolutionary courage of Comrade Kim Chong-il, who never fails in implementing the party's lines and policies but wins thousands or tens of thousands of victories based on his decisions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: While holding the banner of the chuche idea aloft, our party has unyieldingly advanced along the road of the proud revolution by bravely overcoming difficulties, and has competently led the revolutionary struggle of the people along the single road of victory.

At present, the attention of the world is focused on the construction of the Nampo Lockgate. This is not accidental. For its size, the vast scale the project, and its quality and style, the Nampo Lockgate is fundamentally different from other lockgates and is the largest in the world. The project is a great nature-remaking battle displaying the might of our fatherland and the invincibility of our people.

Its dam is about 26 times longer than that of the Panama Canal, and about 46 times longer than that of the Suez Canal. The accommodation capacity of its dock is 10 times larger than the world's largest at present. The project will set a world record in the volume of concrete casting, too. As for cement consumption, perhaps twice as much cement has been used compared to the construction of the Pyongyang-Wonsan Highway. In addition, as much as 6 million cubic meters of earth have been used thus far in building temporary embankments. A bold decision has been made to complete this huge project in only 4 or 5 years, and firm leadership is being exercised to this end. This is indeed unusual resourcefulness and incomparable courage.

This is why the foreign seamen calling at Nampo port say that they have never seen such a large lockgate built on the sea anywhere else in the world, and did not believe our construction workers' explanation that the project will be finished in 4 or 5 years.

In the cases of the world-famous lockgates, the surveys alone took at least 7 or 8 years, planning and preparations for construction took an additional 5 or 6 years, and regular construction normally took scores of years or even a generation.

However, the foreign seamen visiting the Nampo port a year after it was begun, were astonished at the sight of the lockgate, which has emerged already into its nearly completed appearance, and could not believe their eyes.

They said: Indeed, this is a joy similar to that people experienced when they found the Cape of Good Hope one morning on the southern tip of the continent during an expedition. Such a huge embankment has been built where our vessels passed through only a year ago. This is something like the creation of heaven and earth. Therefore, your leader is indeed a genius and the genius of geniuses in the great nature-remaking work, who possesses the skills in the art of extraordinary operation and exercises outstanding leadership.

The foreign seamen are not the only ones who voiced such an astonishment. Some 1,800 foreign guests, including heads of party and state and premiers and vice premiers of governments, have visited the Nampo Lockgate. They also expressed the same astonishment.

After touring the construction site of the Nampo Lockgate, the head of a high-ranking delegation of a socialist country was so moved that he exclaimed: It really is marvelously conceived. The construction of the Nampo Lockgate is a great and immense conception unprecedented in the world and is heroic as well. You are doing something wonderful that nobody has ever tried before. It is greater than the launching of hundreds of spaceships. The incomparable courage, unprecedented resourcefulness, extraordinary wisdom, and high leadership skill of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is leading the way for the heroic and great construction, is now building a new world on the face of the earth. All the new realities appearing in Korea today and all the astonishing miracles being created in this land are the fruition of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's unprecedented resourcefulness and incomparable courage. How real is the song of the people of the world dedicated to Comrade Kim Chong-il, which is reverberating in such remarks exclaimed by people who were deeply moved!

Whenever they look at all the astonishing changes and all the miraculous creations appeared in this land, not to speak of the Nampo Lockgate, our people feel like shouting to the world: The power Korea enjoys today and the invincibility our people possess today are due to the extraordinariness and greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who commands brilliant wisdom, unprecedented resourcefulness, outstanding commanding skill, along with enormous courage.

Try to look at the world in the 1980's. The Western capitalist world, which has been embroiled in serious economic trouble in the 1970's, is now undergoing far greater trouble at the outset of the 1980's. Various capitalist countries which are bogged down in an economic abyss are screaming, calling the 1980's an extraordinarily large-scale depression of the world, years of unavoidable disasters, and years of bankruptcy. In the 1980's, a time when the world is desperately shouting for help, Korea is hewing out a victorious path in the implementation of the 10 major prospective goals of the grand socialist economic construction, which are referred to by the people as having so many digits that they feel dizzy, under the slogan of struggle for creating a new astonishing speed, the speed of the 1980's.

When supporters from every corner of the country rushed to the construction site of the No. 3 ore dressing workshop at Komdok Mine in response to the party's appeal, climbing the hill leading to Komdok Mine, which has no road, with tents and knapsacks strapped on their back; people thought that the construction would be completed in several years. But what happened? Within a year, our heroic construction workers proudly beat the drum signaling a victory for the creation of the speed of the 1980's by demonstrably building a great ore dressing workshop, unprecedented in the world, with a processing capacity of 10 million tons of ore annually, solely by our technique and our facilities alone, on top of a hill joined by the Mount Komdok, stretching out 1,700 meters.

Such an astonishing miracle which has been completed with speed unknown in the history of construction is a great demonstration of the invincibility of the great leader and our party who, once they decided to do something, have never failed in achieving it. It is also a display of our party's spirited will to fulfill all the unprecedentedly enormous and vast 10 major prospective targets in such a manner.

Today, our people, who have accepted the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's unprecedented courage as an omnipotent power, are creating an unprecedentedly great upswing and upsurge in industry and agriculture, overcoming the effect of the cold front which is said to be insurmountable for human power and economic trouble. And in this land where the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's revolutionary spirit and his heroic mettle are soaring, our people are creating a new, solemn, and beautiful world of chuche, while remodeling nature, society, and even mankind and everything in accordance with the great ideology and demand of the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Of the many stories related to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who was wisely leading socialist economic construction with the aim of creating a ceaseless upsurge during those emotion-filled days when the entire party and the whole country were seething in the struggle for great socialist construction, there is one that goes as follows: At one time, some of our country's metallurgical plants, although they were capable of producing far more nonferrous metals than planned, were not operating fully, due to a shortage of raw materials. At the same time, some plants at the industrial processing sector, while having ample supplies of raw materials and materials, were not operating at full capacity due to defective (?machines). These plants would have increased their production many-fold instantly had they been able to resolve such problems in a correct manner.

After days of consultative meeting over these problems, functionaries in charge of economic affairs decided to reassign the plants and enterprises unable to operate at full capacity due to shortage of raw material supplies to some other additional production tasks and to use labor and facilities of the plants and enterprises with defective (?machines) in other sectors temporarily experiencing a strained situation.

Upon hearing a report on this by functionaries, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that, because an economic project is a long-term national program, it should not be carried out with stopgap measures, and he delineated a clear way to solve all the complicated problems. This is, indeed, inconceivable without a clairvoyant, extraordinary wisdom and a marvelous commanding art which changes even misfortune into good fortune. The measure taken by Comrade Kim Chong-il was the wisest economic operation, making it possible to resolve the pressing problems in production by giving full play to production potentials and to effect a constant upsurge in economic construction.

Such an episode also occurred in this year's combat for the construction of the Nampo Lockgate. With the creation of a new type of construction know how of our own under the ray of guidance, the construction speed increased 10 times, then 20 times at the construction site. Transportation, however, failed to follow the increasing construction speed. The amount of materials to be transported to the Nampo Lockgate construction site this year reached 23 million tons -- an amount that would require 2.3 million Chaju-ho trucks to carry it. That huge number of Chaju-ho trucks would stretch from the northern tip to the southern tip of our country lined up two abreast. How can this transport problem be solved? At this very moment, the strong will that answered this question shines under the light which is never turned off in the party center's office.

When we fear difficulties, we cannot carry out our revolution. The work style of our revolutionaries is to break through difficulties by taking them head on and countering them. This steely will planted deeply in the hearts of functionaries on that day was an example of the burning spirit and will of countering and breaking through any difficulties and ordeals without fearing anything in the face of any danger and coercion, of steadily keeping fidelity even in the life-or-death battle, and of creating something out of nothing.

Comrade Kim Chong-il planted deeply in the hearts of functionaries the sense burning loyalty that, even if 10 million trucks were demanded rather than 2.3 million, no one could delay the day of completing the construction of the Nampo Lockgate being reported to the respected and beloved leader, and he elucidated the truth of the revolution that, whenever functionaries face difficulties, they should find keys in the great leaders' teachings.

Long ago the great leader presented the original policy of the three-fold transport system of pipelines, conveyor belts, and cableways. When this policy is adopted, the transportation problem will be solved.

Upon hearing this excellent idea, the construction workers burst out in cries of wonder. Great joint operations, in which large trucks and bulldozers, crane ships, conveyor belts, and pipelines were mobilized, were conducted at the construction site. As a result of this, all the pending problems were solved at once and a new speed of construction was created at the Nampo Lockgate. [music interposed]

The ranks of advance led by the extraordinary wisdom, peerless courage, and the flag of resource can conquer any impregnable fortress. Our people are witnessing, on today's road of march, the steel-like belief that the Korea of the shining morning will be everlasting along with Mount Paektu and that, just as the Tuman River flows forever, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea will live forever in communist society as will the great will to expedite communist society, the ideal of the people, by taking responsibility for the Korean revolution and by accelerating the revolution and construction. In today's rewarding struggle of upholding the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, too, we strongly feel the solemnity we felt with overflowing delight while admiring and revering as the genius of the revolution and construction the great leader, who, during the days of the great Chollima march, turned misfortune into good fortune, changed adverse circumstances into favorable ones, and created great miracles as in a heroic epic.

Following the brilliant victories of the 1960's and 1970's, the drum rolls heralding the victory of the battle of the 1980's are being heard loudly thanks to this very unusual resourcefulness and extraordinary leadership.

Try to look at Komdok where treasures which have been sleeping underground for thousands of years are being carried to the surface on a large long-distance conveyor belt running through a 20-ri underground tunnel, accomplishing the exploits in all fields ranging from the building of the party to economic and cultural construction which will glow as long as history continues! Try to look at the stately, large long-distance conveyor belt which stretches from (Kumsanpo) on the West coast through (Nunggumson), (Omson), Chongyangdo, Wolsari, and (Soduk), keeping to the huge mountains and cutting through them to keep the belt horizontal!

Try to listen to the song of automation blaring from the Hwanghae Steel Works which raised the beacon fire of full automation and the other steel plants, cement plants, and chemical plants, and other plants throughout the country!

Try to go and have a look at the land of Pungsan which is filled with fruit perfume, the Arch of Triumph and the Tower of the Chuche Idea which people admire as the essence of modern architecture, Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Changgwangwon, Ice Rink, and Grand People's Study House, there you will find the unusual resourcefulness and incomparable courage of our party which does something akin to the creation of the heaven and earth that lies underneath of all these proud creations and astonishing changes wrought in this land.

History tells us of many episodes about tenacious will power and dexterous leadership that organized and led powerful marches. However, never before in history has there been a story about leadership of a (?leader) with as much unusual resourcefulness and such incomparable courage as that now leading our revolution and march. In terms of boldness and undauntedness of setting high goals in the revolution and construction, of advancing on the strength of the popular masses braving all difficulties, and of winning greater victories by waging fiercer charges whenever the struggle becomes arduous; in terms of such an astonishing ability of mobilization to command the entire party, the whole nation, and all the people toward a single aspiration, making them breathe as one, by setting forth the most appropriate slogans and policies for mass movement at every period and every stage of the revolution and construction; and in terms of such an unusual creative power and such a supernatural (?power of knowledge) that creates something from nothing and reverses impossibility into possibility, there has never been a story like the one that tells about the extraordinariness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our people are firmly convinced that our revolution will, as in the past, make a long drive taking advantage of victory and that our fatherland has a bright future. The rewarding and happy today is precious to our people. What is more important and valuable than today, however, is the future destiny, the future prosperity of our revolution.

The victorious road we have traversed has been distant and treacherous, just as our people sing "We Will Go Thousands of Ri Following Our Great Leader and Following Our Party," but equally long and treacherous is the road we will have to go along. For this reason, our people are neither content with nor proud of today's victories and endless happiness, foreseeing the future of our revolution and the future of the nation always with clear-cut class consciousness and a burning national sense of mission. Thus, our people want to remain strong and invincible today, tomorrow, and forever.

What a great happiness and honor it is for our people to uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to advance following the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

The glorious WPK, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the might of the glorious WPK is that of our fatherland and the powerfulness of our glorious party is the invincibility of our revolution.

The glorious WPK which is dignified because of its unusual resourcefulness, strong because of its incomparable courage, invincible because of its heroic spirit, and peerlessly tested because of its outstanding knowledge! Along the road that we travel following the leadership of our party led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, we have nothing to fear, whatever truculent wind and rain we may encounter, and even if fire-spitting volcanoes block our march.

There is no fortress that we cannot break and no difficulties are too burdensome for us to overcome. Today, tomorrow, and forever, our people will advance winning victory after victory forever, following the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

NONPOLITICAL EXCHANGES WITH USSR MAY BE RENEWED

SK220812 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP) -- A leading local newspaper Friday reported that the South Korean Government is likely soon to resume on a case-by-case basis the nation's non-political exchanges, which have been totally cut off since last September, with the Soviet Union. Quoting unidentified government sources, the CHUNGKANG DAILY NEWS said the government has decided to allow a South Korean official to take part in an international meeting slated for Moscow in mid-August.

The meeting of the World Geological Map Commission will be the first occasion for the nation to participate in an international conference to be held in the Soviet Union since the Soviet shooting down of a Korean airliner in its airspace off Sakhalin island north of Japan on Sept. 1, 1983. In protest over the incident, which claimed the lives of all 269 people aboard the ill-fated plane, South Korean Government cut-off non-political exchanges with the communist country, with which South Korea has no official ties. The newspaper also said that the government has decided to invite Soviet sports reporters to visit South Korea in September on the occasion of the opening of Seoul's grand sports complex, which will be used as the venue for the 1988 summer Olympic Games.

The daily quoted a government source as saying: "The policy reversal follows the government's consideration that it is undesirable to continue the freeze indefinitely, particularly with regard to the 1988 Seoul Olympics."

According to the source, the government envisions five or six more non-political exchanges with the Soviet Union by the end of 1984. He added that if conditions turn out to be favorable, South Korea may restore its Soviet relations to the level reached before the airliner incident, the paper said. The sources stressed, however, that despite the policy reversal the government would continue its diplomatic efforts to force the Soviet Union to pay reparations for the incident, the paper added.

FOREIGN MINISTER YI DEPARTS FOR EUROPEAN TOUR

SK201300 Seoul YONHAP in English 1223 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Wednesday left Seoul for an official visit to the Netherlands, Austria, Italy, Belgium, West Germany and France. During the six-nation West European trip to continue through July 6, Yi will hold a series of talks with his counterparts in those nations to exchange views on major international issues, including the Korean question, and to discuss ways of promoting friendly relations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Yi is also expected to pay courtesy visits to the heads of state of the six countries.

While in Rome June 26-29, Yi will attend a reception given by his Italian counterpart to commemorate the centennial anniversary of diplomatic relations between Korea and Italy. Yi also will have an audience with Pope John Paul II in the Holy See to deliver a personal letter from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, the spokesman said.

On July 3, the foreign minister is scheduled to attend the second high-level Korea-EC (European Community) consultative meeting to discuss ways of strengthening mutual cooperation between Korea and the community.

Yi will return home July 6.

Meetings in Netherlands

SK220726 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP) -- Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek Thursday pledged that the Netherlands will not establish any kind of bilateral relations with North Korea and also will not expand unofficial exchanges with Pyongyang, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

The official quoted a report from the South Korean Embassy at The Hague to the ministry that Van den Broek and his South Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong called on North Korea to respond positively to South Korea's proposal for a dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang. In a joint statement issued after a two-hour meeting, the two ministers said North Korea has rejected resuming the suspended inter-Korean dialogue for national reunification on the Korean peninsula, the report said.

During the meeting, Yi and Van den Broek agreed to expand economic and technical cooperation between the two countries through joint ventures and launch business moves in other nations, according to the statement. The talks also focused on such economic issues as the generalized system of preference benefits given by the European Community to South Korea and the rectification of the trade imbalance between the two nations.

The South Korean minister flew into Amsterdam Thursday for a four-day visit, starting a six-nation European tour with economic issues on the top of the agenda.

Earlier Thursday, Yi was received by Dutch Queen Beatrix at the Huis ten Bosch Palace in The Hague. During a private audience, Yi extended his government's appreciation for the Netherlands support of South Korea in connection with the Sept. 1 shooting down of a Korean airline by Soviet fighters and the Oct. 9 Rangoon, Burma, bombing incident engineered by the North Korean terrorists. The South Korean minister also delivered to the queen South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's intention to invite her to visit South Korea. Meanwhile, Queen Beatrix said she was deeply shocked by the two atrocious incidents.

Hoping that the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics could be held successfully, she revealed that the Dutch Government plans to hold the 1992 summer Olympics in Amsterdam.

Following the audience, Yi met with Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers to discuss ways of promoting bilateral friendly ties between the two nations.

Yi is scheduled to leave for Vienna, Austria, Sunday and will visit Italy, Belgium, West Germany, and France.

PARTIES AGREE ON JOINT CAMPAIGN RALLIES

SK210004 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Secretaries general of the three major political parties yesterday reached agreement on eight minor proposed revisions of the national assembly election law including one on an increase in the number of joint campaign rallies.

During the second round of their talks on the election law change, the secretaries general agreed to increase the number of joint campaign rallies in the administrative unit of the "gu (ward)" in big cities and small cities to "at least three times" from the current "at least two times." They also agreed to raise the number of campaign signboards for each candidate in cities from one to three. Candidates in cities with populations of more than 250,000 will be allowed to have one more. Under the present law, candidates running in the administrative units of "up" and "myon (township)" are permitted one campaign signboard. But the chief negotiators on the law revision agreed to allow candidates in units with more than 30,000 residents to display one more sign.

The other agreements reached at yesterday's meeting are:

-- Increasing the number of campaign posters for a candidate in a "gun (county)" from one to two for every 100 persons in the district.

-- An increase in posters announcing joint campaign rallies from the current 100 in each electoral district to as many as 200.

-- Increasing the number of cars a candidate is permitted to use during the election campaign period from two to three and that of vessels from two to three.

-- Extending the period during which one can see the lists of voters from the current two days to three days.

After the behind-the-scene meeting which lasted for five hours, Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), told reporters that he did not present a new electoral system to elect one to three lawmakers from each constituency according to population.

The main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) strongly opposes the idea proposed by the ruling party and urges the current system be maintained. Under the present law, two legislators are picked from each of the 92 electoral districts throughout the country regardless of their population.

The chief negotiators also discussed the issue of blocking the parliamentary candidacy of persons who desert parties some months before election day. But, they declined to speak about details of their discussion of the matter. The idea would call for barring those who leave parties in the four to six months prior to election day from running on tickets of other parties or as independent candidates. The opposition DKP and Korea National Party were earlier said to have supported the idea. The ruling DJP stands opposed to it. DKP Secretary General Rep. Yu Han-yol, however, said that he opposed the idea because it would impose stronger restrictions on political activities of the people.

Also discussed at the meeting were increasing deposits for candidates with no party affiliation running for the national constituency and raising the minimum fine for an election law violation that would disqualify a person from running in parliamentary elections. Other issues taken up at the meeting were distributing copies of voter lists to candidates and banning government officials from making local tours during the election campaign period. Rep. Kwon, who represents the ruling party at the negotiations on the election law change, said: "We discussed various major issues, but failed to reach agreements on them because of conflicting views."

The secretaries general will meet again today to further discuss the issues and other major proposals.

DEPUTY PREMIER TUN TIN LEAVES FOR PRC 16 JUN

BK161404 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Thura U Tun Tin, left by air at 1440 today for the PRC at the invitation of the PRC Government to further economic cooperation and friendship.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning Thura U Tun Tin was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Agriculture and Forestry Minister U Ye Gaung, Minister of Transport and Communications Thura U Saw Pru, Minister of Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, Minister of Industry I U Tint Swe, Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning U Aye Ko, Deputy Minister of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries Colonel Aung Win, senior departmental officials, and PRC Ambassador Mr Huang Mingda.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning Thura U Tun Tin is accompanied by Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning Dr Maung Shein, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Hla Shwe, and party.

SAN YU SPEAKS TO PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

BK200810 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The president and the chairman of the Council of State, U San Yu, today met and held discussions with representatives of the party, the people's councils, and mass and class organizations in Rangoon Division at 0800 today at Saya San Hall in the Kyaikkasan Grounds in Rangoon.

The meeting was attended by over 2,000 people, including Secretary U Aye Ko of the Council of State, the State Council members, Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin of the Burma Socialists Program Party, members of the Central Committee of the Party Central Committee headquarters, representatives of the party, state, mass and class organizations in Rangoon Division, and members of the armed forces party committees and organizing committees.

President and State Council Chairman U San Yu discussed matters related to political, economic, and social affairs at the meeting. Next, Rangoon Division People's Council Chairman U Kyaw Myint, chairman of the Divisional Judges Committee Lieutenant Colonel Maung Maung Aye, and Chairman of the Divisional Inspectorate Major Aung Kyi submitted reports and suggestions on the work done by their respective organizations.

President U San Yu then explained and discussed the matters presented by the chairman of the three organizations in Rangoon Division. The meeting ended at 1030 in the morning after U San Yu delivered a closing address.

SEIGE ON KAREN REBELS REPORTEDLY RELAXED

BK220542 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] Rangoon has begun to relax its siege on Karen rebels and is withdrawing some of its troops from areas opposite the Thai border, a senior army official said yesterday. Col Somsak Sisuphannadit, a representative of the Supreme Command, said the remaining Burmese troops were concentrated in areas near the Karen rebel headquarters at Maw Po Kay opposite Ban Mae Tan of Tha Song Yang District in Tak.

Col Somsak said the Burmese were forced to withdraw their forces because of logistics problems. However, he said the Burmese troops continued to shell the rebel camps apparently to prevent them from carrying on normal trade along the border.

Capt Wisawat Bunnao, a representative of the Air Force, said airplanes had been sent up over border areas in Tha Song Yang and Mae Sot Districts to broadcast measures urging Karen refugees to gather at certain spots to make repatriation easier.

VOPB REPORTS PEOPLE'S ARMY ACTIVITIES IN MAY

BK170741 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Combat news from (?Mong Kung), western bank of Salween River:

On 11 May, a clash broke out at (Hkam Tin). Two enemy soldiers from the 15th Light Infantry Regiment were killed and six wounded in the battle. The following day, 12 May, a small People's Army unit attacked the military government's defense volunteers at (Nam Mu-che). One defense volunteer was killed and two wounded in the attack. One rifle and several rounds of ammunition were captured by the People's Army.

On 18 May, an attack by a People's Army unit at (Pang Hke)-(Met Me) resulted in two enemy soldiers, including a mercenary captain, being killed and six wounded. The People's Army captured several 90-mm bazooka shells. On 22 and 23 May, the People's Army surrounded and attacked the enemy soldiers from the military government's mercenary 68th Infantry Regiment at (Kong Kha). Eleven enemy soldiers were killed and 27 wounded, including the mercenary regimental commander. The People's Army seized one carbine, some ammunition, and military supplies.

KAMPUCHEA ON PRC-U.S. 'MILITARY COLLUSION'

BK211036 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Arrogant acts in the Sino-U.S. Military Collusion" -- date not given]

[Text] In early June, Zhang Aiping, Chinese defense minister, paid a visit to the United States, the first such visit by a Chinese defense minister since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in January 1979. Zhang Aiping's visit was a surprise to no one. It took place immediately after President Reagan's visit to Beijing and successive contacts between China and the United States, which clearly shows that Beijing wishes to further military cooperation with Washington. This also constitutes the obvious outcome of the Sino-U.S. collusion against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the three Indochinese countries for the past 10 years since the visit by former President Richard Nixon to Beijing in February 1972. Ever since that time, the Chinese leading circles have displayed a desire to acquire modern military technology from the United States. After the two countries set up diplomatic ties in January 1979, Beijing and Washington started to exchange visits of high-ranking military delegations. As a result, military cooperation between the two sides has been steadily broadened, first in the field of espionage and military logistics and then in training, weapons production, and military tactics.

In January 1979, during a visit to the United States, Deng Xiaoping held secret talks with U.S. National Security Adviser Brzezinski and President Carter on a plan of aggression against Vietnam which was carried out by China in February 1979. During the talks, the U.S. side provided the Chinese side with secret military information on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Also in April 1979, Deng Xiaoping authorized the U.S. side to set up an electronic spy center on Chinese soil to monitor the activities of Soviet missile bases. Both sides jointly use the information collected by the center. The U.S. side also promised to help train Chinese military cadres and Beijing pledged to open Hainan ports for free access by the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Since its election to power, the Reagan administration has even more vigorously accelerated Sino-U.S. military collusion. Since 1981, the U.S. side has decided to sell various types of arms to China, including SAM missiles, anti-tank rockets, and radar technology. The U.S. side is also considering selling of F-16 jet engines and tanks to China. In mid-1983, during a visit to the United States, Zhao Ziyang signed a Sino-U.S. agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. This agreement included more than 300 projects of construction and joint research in 21 sectors, including the military field which has already been implemented. In 1983, the U.S. side will sell \$2 billion worth of modern technology to the Chinese side. During President Reagan's visit to Beijing, Sino-U.S. military collusion was further enhanced when the two sides signed a nuclear cooperation agreement. The two sides also have a plan for cooperation in the field of outer space. China is considering sending Chinese astronauts to take part in U.S. space flights for military purposes.

Taking a close look at the Sino-U.S. military collusion from the past to the present, we can come to the conclusion that Zhang Aiping's current visit is for no other end than to further this collusion another more dangerous step. Zhang Aiping visited arms factories and naval and air bases in the United States in order to sift through the catalogue of modern weaponry and important military equipment and technology that the Chinese side wants to purchase. Zhang Aiping was given a very warm reception by the hosts.

AFP revealed that Zhang Aiping was satisfied with his talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger. Zhang Aiping disclosed that the Chinese and U.S. sides had identical views on many issues. Weinberger assessed the talks as proceeding well.

Zhang Aiping's visit took place as the Chinese side was senselessly escalating its artillery shellings in serious violation of the Vietnamese border and was preparing for another war of aggression against Vietnam at the northern border. The Chinese are continuing to conduct all-out activities of support for their stooges -- the reactionary Khmer groups, which are deteriorating and crumbling in Kampuchea. This shows that Zhang Aiping's U.S. visit irrefutably exposes the fact that the Sino-U.S. military collusion has been founded for the purpose of opposing the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union in the ambitious dream of four modernizations, particularly in the military sector.

The Beijing authorities have further shown to the world their hunger for the military technology as well as the modern arms networks of the West. The adoption by the Chinese National People's Congress on 27 May 1984 of a law to include Vietnam's Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes in the Hainan Administrative Zone more clearly evidences the fact that Beijing will never give up the dangerous dream of annexing neighboring countries as a springboard for aggression and expansion against the rest of Southeast Asia. While they are ballyhooing everywhere about goodwill for peace, the Chinese reactionaries and U.S. imperialists themselves are dangerously accelerating military collusion, seriously threatening peace, security, and national independence in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the rest of the world.

As expounded by the lesson of history, in the face of these fanatical maneuvers and military adventures, the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos are determined to strengthen solidarity, heighten vigilance, develop the tradition of struggle, and smash and prepare to frustrate all perfidious maneuvers of the enemy.

ARMY WEEKLY PREVIEWS PARTIAL SRV PULLOUT

BK210746 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "The More Our Strength Grows, the More Evident Our Goodwill" -- date not given]

[Text] Through the unanimous agreement between the Governments of the PRK and SRV made in conformity with the resolution of the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam summit conference early last year, another contingent of the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn very soon from Kampuchean territory. This more clearly shows the steady growth of our strength and the ever sincere goodwill of our side. The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the pride-inspiring result of the outstanding and skillful exploits of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army which, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer troops, won brilliant successes over the Pol Pot army remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the past dry season.

This further evidences the magnificent development of the KPRAF, which is capable of ensuring security and guaranteeing a normal life for the population, particularly in the north and northwestern parts of Kampuchea bordering Thailand.

The upcoming partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops stems not only from the progress in the military field alone but also from the growth in all fields of the Kampuchean revolution, including the political, economic, and people's security sectors. All of these things firmly prove that the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible and is advancing inexorably.

The past more than 5 years have clearly attested to the sincerity of the party, government, people, and Army of fraternal Vietnam. Time inevitably passed, but the sentiments of the Vietnamese friends toward our Kampuchean people remain lofty and invaluable. For the past more than 5 years, not only have the Vietnamese Army volunteers, in fulfilling their internationalist duty on Kampuchean territory, saved the Kampuchean people from misery and death at the cost of their sweat and materiel, but they have also sacrificed flesh and blood for the independence and freedom of Kampuchea and for the victory of the Kampuchean revolution. The achievements that the Vietnamese Army volunteers have made and are making on the land of Angkor are unfathomable and priceless. The cadres and combatants of the units soon to be pulled out of our Kampuchean territory, as well as the cadres and combatants who continue to assist our young revolution, have fulfilled with honor and marvelous success their invaluable proletarian internationalist obligation toward the Kampuchean people.

The coming event will show to world public opinion the correct and just line that we have always advocated for the settlement of the Kampuchean question. This Vietnamese troop withdrawal once again demonstrates the goodwill of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Governments which have always sought peace, good relations, and cooperation with their neighbors. The Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples are peace-loving folks, and our correct gesture at this time once again displays goodwill to promote dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the basis of the principles of equality, fairness, and mutual benefit. Therefore, as in the past, this partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is not at all the result of threat or pressure from any side. Anyone who misinterprets this matter will certainly draw a conclusion with both eyes closed vis-a-vis the real developments in Kampuchea. Should such persons have the arrogant intention of taking advantage of the situation to serve their own dark designs, they will bear full responsibility for all ugly consequences of their own senseless ambitions.

The Kampuchean Armed Forces will cooperate forever with the fraternal Vietnamese Army in the struggle to crush the enemy until permanent, total victory. The more our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces progress, the more the Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea. This time again, a contingent of friendly troops will go home, leaving behind brilliant, immense achievements and a good service that can never be repaid in full for contributing to defending and rebuilding Kampuchea. Our party, people, and Army of Kampuchea will never forget the priceless service of the outstanding sons and daughters of beloved President Ho Chi Minh's fatherland. We most sincerely and warmly greet the cadres and combatants who have fulfilled their noble, proletarian, internationalist duty on Kampuchean territory. Through them, we extend to the families of these valiant heroic combatants as well as the families of cadres and combatants who are still carrying on their internationalist duty in Kampuchea the expression of our deep and undying gratitude for their lofty sense of self-abnegation in allowing their children and husbands to come and save the lives of the Kampuchean people. We wish them more and greater successes in their future revolutionary tasks. Our Army and people are determined to emulate the example of this glorious heroism and to further enhance without letup our defense and reconstruction forces. We are determined to strengthen our close solidarity to fight and destroy the common enemy once and for all and to bring prosperity and glory to our fatherland.

SRV ARMY DELEGATION LAYS WREATH IN PHNOM PENH

BK220548 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0456 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 22 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese volunteer Army leaving Kampuchea in the third yearly partial withdrawal laid wreaths at the monument of the dead and the "Monument to Vietnamese Internationalist Combatants" in Phnom Penh Friday.

It was led by Colonel Nguyen Tai, commander of the departing troops. Description on the wreaths read: "Extreme regret to the Kampuchean combatants fallen for the cause of national liberation and defense," and "Extreme regret to the Vietnamese Army volunteers fallen for the cause of proletarian internationalism."

SOVIETS BUILDING POWER PLANT IN KOMPONG SOM

BK211208 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The building of the Kompong Som electrical plant is one of the 19 major construction projects undertaken by the Industry Minister in collaboration with the Soviet Union since the beginning of 1983. Our workers have cooperated with Soviet experts and made every effort to carry out their tasks with the spirit of mastery and initiative. So far, 45 percent of the various buildings have been completed. Comrade (Son Chril), aged 42, representative of the Industry Ministry's construction department at the construction site of the Kompong Som municipal power plant, said the plant will produce electricity for the entire municipality. In the first stage we will set up two Soviet EET-72,300 machines, each of which has a power of 700 kilowatts. During the first stage of construction, our workers have unanimously made every effort and pledged to complete the construction by the 3d quarter of 1984.

VODK HAILS 2D FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF CGDK

BK220606 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Station editorial: "The Kampuchean People Acclaim the 2d Founding Anniversary of the CGDK"]

[Text] Today -- 22 June 1984 -- is the 2d founding anniversary of the CGDK. The Kampuchean people, male and female combatants, and cadres acclaim the 2d founding anniversary of the CGDK with enthusiasm and firm confidence that our CGDK will be stronger and steadily develop in all fields until achieving our common goal: to drive all Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

The fact that our CGDK is alive up to today, its 2d anniversary, is a very great victory over the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices who during the past 2 years have made every effort to stage poisonous activities and maneuvers to slander and divide our CGDK with the aim of destroying it. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their company, who have such a criminal aim, predicted that our CGDK could not last for many days. In reality, as of today, our CGDK has lasted for 2 years. Our CGDK has united in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all forms and has scored repeated victories. Through the tough struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefields and on the international scene against the perfidious and tricky maneuvers of the Vietnamese and their accomplices, we are more united and understand each other more. If there is any problem, we consult and discuss it with one another by standing on the Kuala Lumpur declaration on the formation of the CGDK. Through the experience of our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield and in the international arena during the past 2 years, our three parties are more confident that we must unite in our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the framework of the CGDK until they are forced to withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Concurrently, the three parties of our CGDK are unanimous on the necessity to unite to continue our struggle until we achieve our common purpose, that is the complete liberation of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

Furthermore, we agree that, although the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been steadily defeated and have encountered many more difficulties on the Kampuchean battlefields, they will continue to be stubborn in their occupation of Kampuchea and will still make every effort to perform more poisonous and tricky maneuvers and split our CGDK. Therefore, the three parties of our CGDK have realized that we must always be vigilant and unite more closely to destroy all the poisonous and dark schemes of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors that have been aimed at dividing our CGDK.

The good situation and the development of our CGDK have strongly encouraged our entire Kampuchean nation and people, inside and outside the country, to continue to unite in the great national union in our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators in all fields until they completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Moreover, our CGDK's good situation and development are also an encouragement to all our friends near and far who have assisted and supported the just struggle of our Kampuchean people and our CGDK. Our friends have more sympathy and confidence in the final victory of the just cause of the struggle of our Kampuchean nation and people against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They are more pleased to continue to actively and vigorously assist and support our Kampuchean people's struggle.

On the occasion of the 2d founding anniversary of our CGDK, the entire Kampuchean people and our CGDK would like to express again their profound thanks to all friends near and far throughout the world who have firmly assisted and supported our Kampuchean people's struggle during the past over 5 years. The Kampuchean people and the CGDK hope that and would like to appeal to all these friends to continue to stand by the Kampuchean people who have been victims of the aggression. They hope that and appeal to all friends to continue to stand on the UN resolutions on the Kampuchean problem and firmly call on the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people exercise their right to self-determination with no external interference.

To deserve the confidence, sympathy, assistance, and support of all friends near and far throughout the world to the just cause of our Kampuchean people's struggle, all of us are determined to continue to unite closely in order to increase our forces fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield as well as on the diplomatic battlefield and international scene until we score complete victory and achieve our common purpose as clearly mentioned in the Kuala Lumpur declaration on the formation of the CGDK on 22 June 1982, that is, the complete liberation of our beloved Kampuchea fatherland from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

VODK DERIDES QUALITY OF HENG SAMRIN ARMY

BK211458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Station commentary: What Is the True Nature of the Heng Samrin Puppet Army?"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have declared that their puppet troops and running dogs in Phnom Penh are developing and becoming stronger, allowing the Vietnamese to withdraw another part of their aggressor force from Kampuchea. This statement by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors would make anyone who has followed the situation in Kampuchea laugh.

This statement by the Vietnamese is a lie. Everyone asks the Vietnamese why, if the Heng Samrin puppet army has full capacity and can master the situation, do the Vietnamese not withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea? Why are the Vietnamese so stubborn in continuing to occupy Kampuchea? The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot answer these questions.

Let us examine the true nature of the Heng Samrin army. Throughout the past 5 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy have made every effort to draft our Kampuchean people and youths so as to set up a puppet army to hide their aggression and territorial expansion in Kampuchea. They have implemented a savage, barbarous, and fascist policy throughout Kampuchea. They have surrounded villages, arresting and forcing our people to join the Army. They have lied by asking our people and youths to attend political courses, but when our people are gathered, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors force them to have military training. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy have arrested our people in their own houses. If they cannot arrest children or husbands, they imprison parents or wives, who can only be released after paying bail. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' plan to force our people and youths to join the Army has been repeatedly defeated. Our Kampuchean people have opposed this plan in every way.

Although the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to draft our people, they have been unable to set up a puppet army. These fraternal Khmer soldiers are all Khmer nationals and their parents, brothers, sisters, wives, and children are all Khmer who have been savagely and barbarously massacred by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with every passing day. Therefore, these Khmer soldiers are very angry with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They do not want to serve the Vietnamese and kill their fellow Khmer. On the contrary, they have repeatedly risen up against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have mutinied and fired at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and staged activities to destroy them. They have burned down Vietnamese storehouses and positions, and provided information to the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea about the Vietnamese enemy's positions, ammunition dumps, and gasoline depots. They have also guided our National Army and guerrillas to attack the Vietnamese enemy in their own positions. In another form of opposition to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, more fraternal Khmer soldiers who have been forced and armed by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them have deserted with every passing day.

They have tried to flee when arrested and drafted in villages, deserted when attending military training, deserted after military training and even deserted on the battlefield. Lone Khmer soldiers and even groups of them have deserted. In some places, all Khmer soldiers posted there have deserted. Some fraternal Khmer soldiers have deserted, returned to their villages and earned a living as common people. Others have defected and joined our army and guerrillas in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators in order to contribute to the defense and survival of Kampuchean nation and race. This situation shows that the number of Khmer soldiers is not increasing. On the contrary, numbers are decreasing. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not trust the remaining Khmer soldiers, and won't even let them guard their positions.

This is why over the past 5 years the Vietnamese could not set up a puppet army in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese have been compelled to fight by themselves. Therefore, the Heng Samrin puppet army of which the Vietnamese boast exists only in name. In reality, the true nature and significance of this puppet army is Vietnamese. A few Khmer soldiers have been controlled by the Vietnamese troops and integrated into their units. These Khmer soldiers have been completely dominated by the Vietnamese troops, but the Vietnamese dare not hand over their war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea to puppet troops.

The fact that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to boast about the development of their puppet troops and running dogs in Phnom Penh and about their so-called partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is only self-encouragement to hide their bitter and shameful defeat in the past dry season.

It is also only a farce to cheat world opinion into reducing world pressure calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN General Assembly resolutions, so that they can draw breath, prepare for the intensification of their war of aggression in Kampuchea, and increase the massacre of the Kampuchean people in order to control and occupy Kampuchea forever.

The entire international community is not naive enough to be cheated by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors into following their trickery. It has rejected and denounced the Vietnamese charade. The international community is continuing to stand firmly on the past five UN General Assembly resolutions, pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and call on them immediately and unconditionally to withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny with no external interference.

VONADK: YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS VISIT DK ZONES

BK210755 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of Yugoslav journalists and television workers paid a visit to our Democratic Kampuchea from 15 to 18 June 1984. This delegation was led by (Tolpa Pedra), representative of the TANJUG news agency in Bangkok, and (Drahang Halsiwick), representative of international television. The delegation includes three other members, namely (Zedras Kowic Bosida), (Veli Koyurovic), and (Yaslijev Vichstephan).

Upon its arrival in Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly Yugoslav delegation was warmly and cordially greeted by cadres from the relevant ministries. After meeting with the news agency of Democratic Kampuchea on 15 June, the friendly delegation went to visit old positions of the Vietnamese enemy and the positions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army on 16 June. The Yugoslav friends met and talked with commanders of the 450th Division about the overall situation in the region under the division's responsibility and also interviewed its cadres and combatants. Apart from this, the delegation visited and filmed people's villages, hospitals, schools, monasteries, and meditating monks. It also took pictures of war trophies our army secured from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and annexationists. The Yugoslav friends remarked that from day to day, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army has been winning increasingly greater victories. We wish all army combatants final victory.

On the morning of 18 June, after successfully concluding its visit to Democratic Kampuchea, the delegation of Yugoslav reporters and television workers returned safely home.

LAO UN ENVOY VIEWS THAI-PRC 'COLLUSION'

OW211540 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21 -- "In collusion with the Chinese expansionists, the Thai ultra-rightist forces have conducted land-grabbing attacks on Laos, perpetrating new crimes against the Lao people", Ambassador Kithong Vongsay, head of the Lao Mission to the U.N., told journalists in New York on June 18. After presenting the Lao Foreign Ministry's statement dated June 13 vehemently condemning the Thai rulers for sending troops to attack and occupy several hamlets in the Lao Province of Sayabouri, the Lao ambassador said:

"Bangkok's new acts of aggression run counter to the fundamental principles of international law and the U.N. Charter and to the principles of the Non-aligned Movement, and violate the joint Lao-Thai communique signed in 1979". "These moves", he went on, "were part of the hostile policy pursued by the Thai ultra-rightist forces in collusion with the Chinese expansionists". Referring to a series of Thai troops' armed provocations, land-nibbling attacks included, against the Lao People's Democratic Republic since early May, 1984, the ambassador said: "To carry out their global strategy against the three Indochinese countries, the U.S. imperialists, Chinese expansionists, and other reactionary forces are seeking to expand the battlefield from the Sino-Vietnamese border to the Kampuchean-Thai and Lao-Thai borders".

"Together with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea", he said, "the Lao people are resolved to defend their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity".

PASASON DISCUSSES THAILAND'S INTENTIONS

BK211111 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Vientiane, June 21 (KPL) -- The invasion and occupation of three Lao borderline hamlets by Thai reactionary troops since the beginning of this month has clearly exposed the intention and stubborn attitude of the Thai reactionary authority in pursuing Beijing schemes against the Indochinese countries, writes PASASON today in its commentary.

The claim raised by the Thai authority in a hooligan manner that the three borderline hamlets of Lao Sayaboury and Thai Uttaradit Provinces belong to Thai territory is a ridiculous and shameless declaration. If these three hamlets for always have come under Thai administration, the activities of the Thai reactionary troops in these villages seem to counter their claim, the organ of the Lao party CC says. Here, it is noteworthy to give more facts in order to clarify the cause of the problem and to uncover the real attitude of Thailand.

The paper further points out an interesting case that the Lao-Thai border incident should happen following the Thai commander-in-chief's visit to China. Another interesting fact is that after the invasion, the paper discloses, the Thai aggressive reactionaries have urgently reorganized Thai administrative power in the region, abolished the circulation of Lao national currency, and forced the inhabitants to register as Thai citizens and to learn Thai language. Another fact is that they have forced the local people to speak Thai language. All of these, the paper points out, need't be done if these hamlets are Thai. The Thai urgent tasks to Siamize -- traditionally and ideologically -- the Lao inhabitants in the occupied area have explicitly proved that the people in the area had never before been administered by Thailand.

The fact proven by the long history has clearly stood as evidence that the Lao people had neither aggressed nor invaded the Thai territory. The fact has apparently exposed to the world that the Thai hostile acts of aggression towards the Lao PDR are in coordination with Beijing hegemonist and expansionist policy-makers, who plan to trigger war in the north of Vietnam, Lao-Thai border and Kampuchean-Thai border, at the same time.

It might be worthy of notice to understand what encourages Thai authority to get itself enmeshed in the Chinese schemes, even though Thailand and China, traditionally and ideologically, are enemies and now got themselves in such harmony. Not only Thailand, the paper exposes, but the whole ASEAN members have changed their attitude as regard to the regional problem. This group of countries must get some benefits from the Chinese policy. It is clear that the Chinese-backed communist movements in this region of the world, which used to be very active especially in Thailand, are being crushed by government troops. Here, it seems obedience paid by Thai military circle to Chinese ruling authorities must be an act of barter-policy to suppress local problem, the LAO party organ empahsized. [sentence as received]

PASASON HAILS WITHDRAWAL OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS

BK211112 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Vientiane, June 21, (OANA-KPL) -- PASASON today frontpages an article to hail the spirit of altruism of Vietnam and the steady, firm growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which manifest in the mutual agreement to partially withdraw another contingent of Vietnamese voluteer troops from Kampuchea.

The decision of the Kampuchean Defence Ministry and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on June 15 is in accordance with the spirit of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea summit's declaration held in February 1983.

The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops to take place this month, in itself, proves of the success in restoring a state of security in Kampuchea which comes by thanks to the growth in strength of the Kampuchean Army and people capable to build and defend the nation despite of having to face constant schemes of aggression coming from Beijing in collusion with Washington and other reationary quarters.

The all-round achievements scored in defence, economy and culture, the paper goes on to note, could be made possible thanks to the able leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchean on the one hand, and the fruit of the combatant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries on the other hand. And the momentous force derived from the special solidarity is responsible for all scorching defeats of all the revolutionary enemies.

Regarding the fact in withdrawing the third contingent of Vietnamese volunteer troops from the western and northwestern parts of Kampuchea, the paper observes, the Kampuchean people's enemies have launched a campaign of slanderous lies. However, fact speaks for itself and here the world justice-loving peoples know what is reality and the more the people's enemies attempt to fabricate lies, the more their ugly nature will be revealed, the paper PASASON concludes.

MATICHON VIEWS DEBATE OVER F-16A PURCHASE PLAN

BK211101 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 21 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "F-16A's and Current Needs"]

[Text] The military establishment's requirement for F-16A's versus the country's actual economic and social realities was a topic of wide debate during the 20 June parliamentary session. The opposition wondered if the government's insistence on buying the aircraft would balance the economic situation and the strategic necessity.

The military establishment, including the Air Force, the Supreme Command, and the Defense Council, agreed that F-16A's are essential to bolster the national defense capability. However, the military's wish hinges on at least two other factors -- the parliament and the U.S. Congress and government. For this reason, an appeal for reconsideration of the purchase of the F-16A's is not too late. Although the appeal does not match the military's wishes, it cannot be termed unpatriotic or a desire to harm the military capability.

The F-16A's are very modern aircraft. However, for a developing country like Thailand where the earning power of its northwestern population is only 15 baht per head, the purchase of such modern aircraft poses a serious question as to whether it is appropriate or suits the country's status. A major point is the aircraft's high price. A squadron of the aircraft costs no less than 12 billion baht. Also, because the aircraft are rather new, the buyer will be committed to hiring personnel from the producing country for training and maintenance purposes, which will amount to an additional several billion baht.

Let us look at the current national economic reality. The prime minister admitted when introducing the 1985 national budget bill that the national economy is stagnant, agricultural production growth is virtually nil, the cost of goods is rising, investment and the construction sector are at a standstill, money is tight, and interest rates are quite high. The country faces a continuing trade deficit -- 90 billion baht, according to the latest disclosure of the Bank of Thailand.

The debt servicing allocations in the national budget total 44.4 billion baht, or about 20.8 percent of the overall national budget. This shows clearly that the country is shouldering a great debt burden. If the military insists on buying the F-16A's, this burden will increase and the trade deficit, in which there is hope of a reduction, will increase by at least 10 billion baht. This is the fact which definitely cannot be ignored.

For the military, the acquisition of the F-16A's will satisfactorily enhance the Air Force's capability. However, the U.S. Congress' Asia and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee has made these points: 1) the F-16A's are beyond Thailand's needs in light of their being delicate and complicated items of equipment and their maintenance expenses are too great for Thailand to bear; 2) Thailand's acquisition might escalate the arms race in Southeast Asia. These noteworthy points, though counter to the Thai military's views, were made after a realistic look at the Thai economy and are an interesting assessment of long range strategy for this region. There is no clear evidence at this time if Thailand's opponents have MIG-23's. On the other hand, operating F-16A's could encourage the Soviet Union and Vietnam to augment their capabilities in response. This will bring about an arms race, which will lead to tension and eventually upstage all political efforts.

Another point which should not be overlooked is the U.S. attitude. A BBC commentary said the U.S. Congress still does not see why the aircraft must be sold to Thailand. Although Reagan sympathizes with and understands Thailand's wishes, a decision on such an important matter rests with Congress. Therefore, the U.S. attitude on the matter is not to commit itself. By delivering other types of weapons to Thailand and dispatching senior officials to give detailed data to the Thai military and also to assess the Thai military's needs and other facts, the United States is really trying to delay the sale of the aircraft. It should not be too difficult for the Thai military to realize this if it analyses the matter intelligently.

A strange thing is that the call for the F-16A's did not originate from the Air Force, but from the supreme commander, General Athit Kamlang-ek. The former supreme commander, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, said that acquisition of such aircraft was never discussed in his time and was never included in the current national economic and social development plan. This leads to the question of whether the Air Force's lack of eagerness could arise from its belief that its current capability is sufficient and that its request for such aircraft would not correspond to the country economic reality.

Economic realities, military needs, elected politicians' concerns, and the warnings of economists and academicians in both government and the private sector, which cannot be dismissed as meaningless, make it imperative for the government to again review the issue thoroughly before making any decision. What should not be overlooked is whether we should spend the some 10 billion plus baht for improving our economic problems and the people's well being, or spend it on the arms race.

NATION VIEWS U.S. DRUG ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

BK220444 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Eternal Whipping Boy for West's Narcotics Problem"]

[Text] Much has been written about the Golden Triangle, its poppy fields and its heroin refineries. How much opium is produced is estimated; how much heroin is derived from the opium is estimated; how the heroin leaves the Golden Triangle is ostensibly known; how it reaches Europe and United States has also been detailed. While what goes on in the Golden Triangle is totally indefensible and while we will fully agree with epithets like 'infamous' and 'hellish', we must also take other factors into consideration.

One of the basic rules of economics is that there will always be supply when there is demand -- right now there seems to be an oversupply of heroin in the international marketplace. Putting the horse before the cart, if there are no drug addicts there will be no production of heroin, meaning that the heroin is being produced only because there is increasing demand for it in the U.S. and Europe -- the culprits are the addicts and not the producers. If terrorist use Uzi sub-machine guns, the culprits are not Israelis.

The second point is equally important. Neither the United States nor any of the European countries are able to prevent narcotics from entering their country. Why is not drug-addiction a serious problem in affluent societies in Japan and Singapore: The Golden Triangle straddles Burma, Thailand and Laos but none of these countries suffer a major drug-addiction problem.

But let us return to the problem of the Golden Triangle, which has been spot-lighted in the current issue of NEWSWEEK magazine. Anyone who does not know this country, reading the article in the magazine about the Golden Triangle, will think that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) is running the Thai police and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is running the Thai Army in northern Thailand -- quite ludicrous, but supposedly in the best interests of addicts in their own country.

According to the story, the State Department is also involved and all three of these American bureaucracies are fighting among themselves. Quite a routine affair, one would say, considering the American bureaucratic system.

But let us take the realities of the situation at present. Burma has moved in strongly against the Karen rebels and Rangoon is right now exercising greater control over northern Burma. Given time the government in Rangoon will be able to do a good clean-up job. Laos is a communist country and insofar as she can exercise control she will be eliminating the poppy fields. There is some suspicion, however, that Laos is officially involved in drug trafficking since some say that is the major, if not the only, source for earning foreign currency.

Thailand has just launched a campaign against the so-called "Kuomintang stragglers" the migrant remnants of the Chinese Nationalist Army, who have played a major role in drug trafficking. Forgetting the DEA and the CIA, the three countries, Laos, Burma and Thailand, will in time be able to suppress effectively narcotics production and trafficking. But if we may be pardoned a snide remark, if there is no heroin coming out of the Golden Triangle some other area in the world will fill the gap so long as there is increasing demand.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON U.S. TRADE LINKS

BK211202 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 84 p 17

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun yesterday appealed to the United States to invest in Thailand in about the same size and scope of the post-World War II Marshall Plan. "If the United States could launch the Marshall Plan 35 years ago to revitalise Western Europe and succeeded with it, I see no reason why the success could not be repeated here in this country," he said in an address to the American Chamber of Commerce.

Asked whether he seriously thought such a massive plan was feasible, Mr Phichai said he thought it certainly was. Thailand has acquired a modern economy, technical skills and political stability under the leadership of Gen Prem Tinsulanon, but it still lacks the capital "which must come from the outside," he said. For this assistance, Mr Phichai turned to the United States but cautioned that it would not merely be a "giveaway." While giving Thailand a chance to develop rapidly, Phichai said the plan would, in addition, "yield good dividends" for the American investors.

His speech at the chamber luncheon at the Bangkok Peninsula Hotel also included scathing remarks about inadequate U.S. investment here. While praising "one and a half century of U.S.-Thai friendship," Mr Phichai cautioned that it was time "to evolve a new partnership." He criticised the diminishing influence of the United States in Southeast Asia within the past decade. The United States had been "trying to de-emphasise the military side of the picture" which he said was "indispensable to the peace, security, progress and prosperity" of the region.

"America is now Thailand's No. 2 trading and economic partner," he said. And in reference to trade with Japan, the biggest partner, Mr Phichai characterised the existing gap between the U.S. and Japanese trade with Thailand as "phenomenally wide." He also described past economic and commercial relations between Thailand and the United States as "anything but brilliant achievements." He said it was time to reverse the trend.

Mr Bhichai lauded the many years of U.S.-Thai friendship as having contributing to the region's well-being. He said political stability and economic prosperity of the region were strategically linked. He thanked U.S. sacrifices in the past to keep Thailand "relatively safe and sound and out of harm's way."

He said today's Thailand was both politically stable and economically sound for investment. He said the Thai nation firmly believed in the free enterprise system and was counting on American support and empathy during our "times of predicament." No democratic institutions will last, he warned, if they fail to deliver the good life, or some semblance of it, to the people.

UN ENVOY ACCUSES SRV OF INTERFERENCE IN LAO ISSUE

BK221030 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Jun 84 pp 1,36

[Excerpt] Thailand today launched an major diplomatic campaign to justify its claim over three disputed villages on the Thai-Lao border by calling more than 40 envoys and members of the press for briefings at the Foreign Ministry.

The move came one day after Thai Permanent Representative to the United Nations Phiraphong Kasemsi and his Laotian counterpart Kithong Vongsai raised the issue in separate meetings with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cueller.

The Thai envoy, whose verbal note was released here this morning, accused Vietnam of interfering in a bilateral issue. The Thai envoy accused Hanoi of making "a blatant twist of the factual situation, aiming at obfuscating the root cause of the Kampuchean problem."

In a related move, National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri, in a 12-point press statement, accused Vietnam of trying to use the Thai-Lao border dispute as a political issue to divert the attention of Laotians opposed to Hanoi's domination. The NSC secretary general strongly criticized Laos for failing to come to the negotiating table and urged Lao leaders to stop "serving" Vietnam. Laos has refused to negotiate until Thai troops are withdrawn from the disputed area. Squadron Leader Prasong voiced strong objection to this condition, saying Thai troops were protecting the construction of a strategic road inside Thai territory.

The envoys were briefed at four separate sessions that grouped diplomats of ASEAN, ASEAN's dialogue partners, the Non-aligned Movement and the Soviet bloc states.

The Soviet Union has turned down the Foreign Ministry's invitation and it was expected that Vietnam would follow suit. In two briefings this morning, envoys of ASEAN and ASEAN's dialogue partners were showed documents and maps attesting to Thailand's sovereignty over the villages and told of the Thai Government's wish to resolve the issue by peaceful means.

THAI-LAO BORDER TRADE POST TO OPEN IN AUG

BK210943 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Jun 84 p 32

[Text] A Thai-Lao border post will be opened for trading activities for 45 days from today, a Laotian diplomat said this morning. The diplomat said the temporary opening of the checkpoint linking Thailand's Chiang Khong District with Laos' Ban Houai Sai followed an agreement reached between local authorities. The move would see Laotian traders bringing timber products to Thailand while Thai counterparts take clothing items to Laos, he added. But Thai authorities in Chiang Rai were unable to confirm the temporary opening.

Meanwhile, the Laotian diplomat dismissed activities of rebels in Laos as a mere irritant. The rebels, he said, were like "mosquitoes" who only annoyed the people with their hit-and-run attacks mounted by small groups of 3-5 persons.

He discounted suggestions that rightist Laotian rebels were behind the June 8 incident in which a Laotian boat loaded with fuel oil and ammunition exploded and sank in the Mekong River near the Chiang Khong Houai Sai checkpoint. The diplomat said he believed the incident was the result of an accident, not an act of sabotage.

ARMY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

BK220538 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea continue to use artillery against strongholds of the Kampuchean resistance forces while rotating troops deeper inside that country to flee floods and improve logistics, according to Secretary to the Royal Thai Army Maj Narudon Detpradiyut.

He told a press conference yesterday that fighting between Vietnamese and Khmer resistance forces in western Kampuchea had lessened in the past month. "But the Vietnamese troops continue to try to encircle the Khmer freedom-fighters and use artillery barrage against their strongholds. The fighting, however, has not affected Thailand's national security," he said.

Maj Narudon said that Vietnamese authorities had tried to reorganize the administrative system in Kampuchea to suit Hanoi's purposes, evacuating certain groups of Kampucheans from some cities to newly-established villages in rural areas and replacing them with Vietnamese. Kampuchean houses have also been constantly searched by the Vietnamese to check out possible "strangers." They have also taken away supplies from the Kampucheans to prevent them from secretly channelling them to the resistance forces.

The Vietnamese, he said, had curtailed Kampuchean religious freedom by issuing a new order requiring that a person be at least 55 years old to become a Buddhist monk, who must also pay taxes to the state.

On the military side, Maj Narudon said that Kampucheans between the ages 15-28 have been recruited into the army. He said that military officers based in Battambang have been summoned to meetings to map out plans to suppress the resistance forces in three main areas near the Thai border -- Highway 5 and areas southwards opposite Borai of Trat Province, areas north of Highway 5 opposite Lahansai, and areas opposite Amphoe Namyun of Ubon Ratchathani.

Maj Narudon also reported that the Vietnamese had rotated their forces in areas opposite Prachin Buri. A new detachment of soldiers has been despatched to Battambang through Phnom Penh.

MILITARY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SRV WITHDRAWAL

BK220540 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jun 84 p 6

[Excerpt] A senior military official yesterday said Vietnam's plan to pull out some troops from Kampuchea this month is merely a rotation of troops. Spokesman of the Supreme Command Lt Gen Samphao Sikhacha told a news conference that Vietnam recently sent fresh troops into Western Kampuchea to replace those to be pulled out. He said Thai military intelligence had noted the arrival in Battambang late last month of about 2,000 soldiers. Meanwhile, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday that Hanoi had begun its third partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, with units moving out of the embattle northwestern provinces of Siem Reap and Battambang on Wednesday.

1985 BUDGET BILL PASSES HOUSE FIRST READING

BK210130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The 1985 budget bill last night sailed through its first reading by a vote of 177-83 after 11 and 1/2 hours of sometimes heated debate during which opposition MPs attacked the most expensive budget to date. The major criticism of the 213,000 million baht budget centred on its national security allocation, which took the lion's share of 45,641.5 million baht or 21.4 percent of the budget. Other criticism concerned loan repayments, the second largest allocation at 44,400 million baht, the ability of the government to raise its targeted 178,000 million baht revenue, and the fact the budget would leave a deficit of 35,000 million baht. The debate started at 9:00 a.m. under the chairmanship of House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon and ended at 9:40 p.m. with only an hour lunch break.

After the vote passing the bill was taken the House selected a scrutiny committee of 52 members from all the political parties. Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun, who was the target of much opposition during the debate, was named to head the committee which will hold its first meeting tomorrow. It completes its scrutiny within 30 days before returning it for a second reading by the House.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon presented the budget to Parliament saying that the three main principles of the budget were: its earnings target should be based on the realistic ability to raise revenue; its expenditures must be economised and not affect the government's other responsibilities including development projects; the size of the budget deficit should be acceptable. He also gave a detailed presentation of projects that would be covered by each of the allocations, and anticipating opposition criticism of the record-high budget, said that the government needed more money to achieve its goal of developing the economy while ensuring national security.

Opposition leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan kicked off the debate saying that the government would not be able to raise its targeted revenue to cover the budget. "Governments in the past have never been able to collect the amount of revenue they expect. This means there will be more deficits, and more foreign and domestic loans which the government will try to cover with the budget of the next fiscal year. And this will go on and on forever," Maj-Gen Praman said.

THIRD ARMY SETS UP FORCE TO CONTROL KUOMINTANG

BK220510 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jun p 1

[Text] The Third Army has set up a care-taker force to assume control of former Kuomintang [KMT] forces and their families from the Supreme Command. The Special Action Force 327 would control the movements of former KMT men by issuing permits for them to leave their villages and by disarming elements operating near borders.

National Security Council Secretary-General Sqn-Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong Suniri said the Interior Ministry would draft regulations to control the group and move in to take over from the 327 unit. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said he expected the ministry to move into major KMT villages and take over from the 327 unit this month.

Some 13,000 KMT remnants and their families live in 13 villages, of which eight are in Chiang Mai, three in Chiang Rai and two in Mae Hong Son. Along with the security development, social and educational projects will be launched in the villages.

THAI 'OCCUPATION' OF LAO VILLAGES CRITICIZED

BK201112 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Article" by station editor Nguyen Qui: "Thailand Wants To Swallow Three Villages in Laos"]

[Text] The fact that the Thai authorities used military force to occupy three Lao villages of Paklai District, Sayaboury Province is an obstinate act in defiance of law, principle, and public opinion. Normally those who act rashly always talk carelessly. This is the case with the Bangkok powerholders.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, told AFP on 17 June that: We will continue to stay in these three villages because they are our villages. However, no one can accept the so-called native villages mentioned by him. The Bangkok powerholders themselves have said at different times that the three villages of Paklai are still in dispute between Thailand and Laos. This means that these villages do not belong to Thailand. Prasong Sunsiri once told AFP that these three villages are still in dispute. By what means do the Bangkok powerholders want to solve this issue now? AFP on 18 June quoted the Thai leadership as saying that Laos should restrain its accusations on the occupation by Thailand of the three disputed villages at the border area. What does this mean? It means that Thailand wants to quietly swallow these three Lao villages. They also soothingly said that this issue should be amicably negotiated between the two countries concerned without interference by a third country.

However, the Thai authorities do not want to talk honestly. They have obstinately stated that the three Lao villages they have occupied are in their territory. In these villages, as reported by newsmen, the Thai troops acted like an occupation army. They prohibited villagers from traveling outside of their areas and threatened to fire on those who violated their order. Thai troops also forced the local people to dig trenches, build fortifications, and a helicopter pad in Ban Mai. They are turning these three Lao villages into Thai villages.

Considering their words and deeds, the Bangkok powerholders are obstinate thieves. Their occupation of the three Lao villages is totally illegal. The Lao Government and people have made and are voicing their protest against this illegal act, resolutely demanding that the Bangkok authorities withdraw their troops from these three villages and strictly respect Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Lao people in these villages are also struggling to oppose the occupations by Thai troops. Independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity are sacred and inviolable rights of a nation. All nations must respect these rights. No one violates an inch of Thailand's territory, therefore Thailand must not violate an inch of Laos' land. Thailand cannot, in any way, swallow these Lao villages. The Lao people, with the support of people from all over the world, will surely continue to struggle until they recover their villages which are being illegally occupied by Thailand.

CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR KAMPUCHEA

OW200027 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19 -- A cultural, educational, health and social welfare delegation of Hanoi left here today on a friendship visit to Phnom Penh at the invitation of the Phnom Penh party committee and People's Revolutionary Committee. It is led by Tran Hoan, member of the standing committee of the Hanoi party committee and president of its cultural and art commission.

The delegation is expected to discuss with a host delegation measures to promote the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two capital cities in culture, education, health and social welfare.

ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW201704 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- A government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Minister for External Trade Ismael Gaspar Martins arrived here today on a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. It was received at the government's guest house here by Minister for Foreign Trade Le Khac, who also heads a Vietnamese Government delegation; Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau, and other officials.

PHNOM PENH DELEGATION LEAVES HO CHI MINH CITY

OW201728 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- The delegation of the party and People's Revolutionary Committees of Phnom Penh left Ho Chi Minh City Monday, concluding its week-long visit. The delegation was led by Keo Chanda, chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee. Supplementary documents on economic and cultural cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh were signed during the guests' stay. The guests toured various production establishments in the city and visited Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai Provinces on the central coast.

JCP OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SRV STRUGGLE

OW211656 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21 -- Those who rave about "punishing Vietnam" will be punished by their own people, a leading Japanese Communist Party official recently told Vietnamese Ambassador to Japan Nguyen Tien. The latter was paying a farewell call on Kanenke Mitsuhiro, chief of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee, before leaving for home. Also present at the reception were Tachiki Horoshi and Wada Masana, respectively chief and deputy chief of the party international department. Kanenke Mitsuhiro hailed the friendship between the peoples of Japan and Vietnam, between the Communist Party of Japan and the Communist Party of Vietnam in particular, and said he wished it further development. Nguyen Tien informed the hosts that China had escalated its military acts by making nibbling attacks on Vietnam's six northern border provinces. Kanenke Mitsuhiro reiterated the Japanese Communist "party's stance of continuing to fully support the Vietnamese people's struggle for socialist construction and national defence.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

BK190645 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] On 18 June in Hanoi, the Transportation Corps held a ceremony to commemorate its 35th founding anniversary, 18 June 1949-18 June 1984.

Attending the ceremony were Lieutenant General Bui Phung, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense; Major General Dinh Thien, director of the Rear Services General Department; and representatives from the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and many sectors and localities.

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, Lt Gen Bui Phung warmly hailed and commended the cadres and combatants of various transportation forces for their outstanding achievements in combat and combat-support activities over the past years. He said: Up to now, the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists still have not abandoned their schemes of weakening, invading, and annexing our country. In the past few months, they have successively committed many crimes against our people in the northern border provinces. Therefore, the tasks of our People's Armed Forces in general, and logistics units in particular, remain very heavy.

Lt Gen Bui Phung added: The Transportation Corps must strive to understand profoundly the political line and military policy, viewpoint, and concept of the party. It must also effect a firm fighting will, always look forward to the frontline, foster unity and courage, uphold the sense of collective mastery, and serve our troops with devotion. This is aimed at contributing worthily to the common victory of our people -- defeating the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists and aggressors.

CPV CALLS FOR STEPPING UP WOMEN CADRES' TRAINING

OW190815 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19 -- The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has issued an instruction on stepping up the training of women cadres. The instruction said that the party has always regarded the emancipation of women as an integral part of the struggle for national and class liberation and the heightening of the role of women in the management of the economy and state as indispensable for the realization of equality between men and women and the working people's right to collective mastery.

The instruction calls on all services and levels, in their personnel training and recruitment programs, to give adequate attention to train and promote women cadres, especially in the industrial sector, and not to relent in their efforts to continue training women cadres after their promotion. The instruction points to the need to appoint women to key posts in the party committees as well as at the managerial bodies of the economy and state, especially where women are most apt to prove their worth. The instruction also stressed the need to increase the number of women party members.

MOKHTAR ON UPCOMING ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

BK220923 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja hopes that the ASEAN foreign ministers conference, which will be held in Jakarta next month, will as far as possible discuss economic issues in view of the recent summit meeting of seven industrialized nations in London.

Speaking to newsmen at the Foreign Affairs Department building in Jakarta this afternoon, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that for this purpose, a British delegation would arrive in Jakarta early next month to convey a message from the British prime minister to Minister Mokhtar. Previously, Minister Mokhtar, in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, had sent a letter to participants in the London summit expressing hopes that they would pay particular attention to the economic conditions of developing countries. Mrs. Thatcher's message is expected also to cover matters raised by Mokhtar in his letter.

LEGISLATOR COMMENTS ON BORDER ISSUE WITH PNG

BK210201 Jakarta International Service in English 0100 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] A member of House Commission I on Foreign Affairs, Mr Adnan, said that the border issue between Indonesia and the PNG is a bilateral question of the two countries. If it is true there is a dispute on the border question, he said., the two countries will have the right to settle it, not other countries.

Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta on Wednesday, the member of Parliament reminded that PNG Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu had visited Indonesia and held talks with Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The result of the talks had already been in hands of the two sides and need to be further realized; so, other countries need not to interfere in this bilateral affair. Mr Adnan was convinced that the bilateral problem could be peacefully solved by the two countries through a spirit of friendship and good-neighborhood without interference in other international affairs. He was commenting on a recent statement of Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke on border issues between Indonesia and the PNG.

PAKISTANI PETROLEUM MINISTER MEETS WITH SUBROTO

BK191012 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pakistani Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr M. Assad Khan called on the Indonesian Minister for Mining and Energy Subroto yesterday. Also present at the meeting was the new president-director of the state-owned oil company Pertamina, Mr Abdul Rahman Ramli. The two ministers had a warm and fruitful exchange of views on energy development in their respective countries.

During the meeting, Minister Subroto offered to share Indonesian technology and experience with Pakistan, and this was fully reciprocated by Minister Assad Khan. The two ministers also agreed that the Indonesia-Pakistan agreement for economic and cultural cooperation should be expanded to include the subject of energy [words indistinct] for concrete cooperation. Minister Assad Khan meanwhile extended an invitation to Minister Subroto to visit Pakistan at a mutually convenient stage, which was accepted. The Pakistani minister arrived in Jakarta on 15 June and is leaving for Kuala Lumpur today.

PAPER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

BK220305 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke has openly stated his views on his country's relations with Indonesia. Difficulties in Australian-Indonesian relations arise in large part from internal problems in Australia itself, not from problems arising directly from the relations between the two countries.

PELITA is of the opinion that under such circumstances, Indonesia will in no way sacrifice its sovereignty in the interest of other countries. PELITA concludes by saying that it hopes Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden will take this into consideration prior to his visit to Jakarta next week.

RESTORATION OF RELATIONS WITH AFRICA HAILED

BK191546 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Indonesia's Presence in Africa"]

[Text] When receiving the credentials of Zairian Ambassador to Indonesia Adeito Nzengeya Bagbeni in Jakarta last Saturday, President Suharto expressed his joy, because this amounted to, in the view of the head of state, the opening of a new important chapter in relations between the two countries. The president also said that friendship and cooperation among nations had long served as the main pillar of the Indonesian Government to support its free and active policy. Indonesia has been adhering to the principle of opposing colonialism, oppression, and the apartheid policy. As such, Indonesia has always supported the Namibian and Palestinian people in their efforts to achieve independence and categorically condemned the apartheid policy and oppression in South Africa.

The remark by the head of state, noting that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Zaire at the ambassadorial level represented a new chapter, is quite appropriate because during the last two decades, the role of Indonesia's foreign policy in Africa seemed to have somewhat diminished, particularly as a result of the axis policy during the old order era.

However, since 1982 the government has been trying to revive its presence in the black continent with the visits by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to several African countries. The visits have proved that African countries welcome and highly respect the Indonesian Government's initiative. This could be seen from the signing of agreements through which Indonesia established diplomatic relations with Gabon and the Ivory Coast in 1982. An agreement with Senegal was reached two years earlier, while a similar agreement between Indonesia and Zaire was not concluded until last March and subsequently materialized with the presentation of credentials of first Zairean ambassador, Bagbeni, over the weekend.

The reappearance of a good image of Indonesia among the African countries is not only encouraging, but it also demonstrates the truth of the free and active foreign policy and the pure nonalignment policy we have been adhering to. In sum, what is important now is how cooperation among fellow developing countries can be further promoted in the coming years in the interest of the welfare of their respective societies. Development, peace, and disarmament are the main preconditions to materialize all this, while, at the same time, there countries should avoid being drawn into the superpowers sphere of influence which can threaten their national sovereignty.

MALAYSIAGHAZALI GREETES CGDK LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

EK220239 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, has sent congratulatory messages to leaders of the CGDK on the 2d anniversary today [22 June] of its establishment.

In his message to the head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Tan Sri Ghazali says the prince's strong determination and abiding sense of patriotism have been a significant encouragement to the continuing struggle of the Kampuchean people to regain their freedom and dignity.

The foreign minister in his message to the prime minister, Mr Son Sann, says the coalition government's continuing success is a reflection of Mr Son Sann's leadership and dedication to the task of restoring sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

In his message to Vice President Khieu Samphan, Tan Sri Ghazali says the coalition government has played an effective role in its efforts to free Kampuchea from foreign military occupation.

VOPM REPORTS 25 MAY ATTACK ON ENEMY UNIT

BK211453 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] At about 0800 on 25 May, an enemy military unit of about a dozen soldiers launched an attack on our task force camp at the northern Kedah-Thai border area. Our troops succeeded in destroying the enemy unit in a daring counterattack. During the encounter, three enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded by our troops.

CORRECTIONS TO VOMD ON CPM'S RURAL POLICY

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "VOMD Announces 'Present Rural Policy' of CPM," published on page 01 of the 19 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, supplied from a later broadcast of the item on Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay at 0400 GMT on 21 June:

On page 02, in paragraph four, on lines three, six, and eight, "chemical fertilizer" should be substituted for [words indistinct] in all three cases.

AFP: MAKATI RALLY DEMANDS MARCOS RESIGNATION

OW211435 Hong Kong AFP in English 1331 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Manila, June 21 (AFP) -- An estimated 2,000 Filipinos poured into the streets of Makati's business district today to call for the resignation of President Ferdinand Marcos. The march and rally renewed the horn-blowing and confetti showers first seen last September when executives and employees joined demonstrations after the August assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Mr Aquino's widow, Corazon, told the crowd of students, businessmen and white collar employees that after the May 14 polls, "there are less lap dogs in the National Assembly." The opposition won about a third of the assembly seats in the election.

The slain politician's brother, Agapito, said that the answer to the country's economic crisis was for Mr Marcos to resign. He described the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan -- New Society Movement] party's proposal for a bipartisan council of state to advise the president as a "ploy to prolong the dictatorship of Marcos."

OPPOSITION REJECTS MARCOS' STATE COUNCIL PLAN

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[Text] Manila, June 21 (AFP) -- The main Philippine opposition alliance today rejected a ruling KBL [New Society Movement] party proposal for a bi-partisan council of state which would advise President Ferdinand Marcos.

In a press statement, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) also announced formation of a people's parliamentary action council which would regularly consult the electorate. UNIDO Secretary General Rene Espina, in rejecting participation in the proposed council of state, said: "The real opposition cannot allow itself to be co-opted by and into an authoritarian regime."

"If Mr Marcos wants proper advice, all he has to do is listen to the opposition in the Batasan (National Assembly) as well as the opposition outside the Batasan, assuming he is willing to give the local press the freedom to publish our view," he added.

Mr Espina, a former senator in the two-chamber Congress abolished by Mr Marcos when he imposed martial law in 1972 (it was lifted in 1981), said: "A council of state as proposed by the KBL will amount to nothing more than a court of jesters." He added that the task of the opposition, which won one-third of the 183 seats at stake in the May 14 general election, is to check "the excesses and wrongdoings of the regime in order to give substance to the principle of checks and balances."

Mr Marcos called the council of state a "good idea." Political observers said it was his first positive response since similar proposals were made by top church and opposition leaders two years ago to help avert what they believe was an impending revolution. "I certainly would be very happy to listen to whatever the suggestion they may have on any matter particularly those relating to the economy, foreign affairs and military policy," Mr Marcos said.

Meanwhile, UNIDO Deputy Secretary General Lito Banayo said that an initial survey of the action council showed that citizens view the restoration of governmental checks and balances as the top priority in the present situation. This would involve pressing for the abolition of presidential powers to legislate by decree set in amendment six of the Constitution, he added.

Next in the people's priorities is the dismantling of the so-called Marcos crony monopolies such as those in the coconut and sugar industries, according to Mr. Banayo. He added that the action council would serve as a "mechanism for regularly consulting the people so the opposition will not fall into the trap of a strait-jacket mentality which apparently afflicts the majority party."

BUSINESS DAY ON AMOUNT NEEDED FOR ECONOMY

HK220133 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jun 84 p 2

[Report: "Total \$4B New Money Needed"]

[Text] About \$700 million in new trade credits is needed to restore trade financing to the level before October when the government froze debt payments and foreign banks halted trade funding, Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas Jr. said yesterday.

That brings to \$4 billion the total amount of new foreign credits -- a side line requested from the International Monetary Fund -- that needs to be worked out to regain economic normalcy, Valdepenas said. Of the \$4 billion, about \$1.65 billion will come from foreign governments and multilateral lenders such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Another \$1.65 billion is being negotiated with the country's 483 foreign commercial bank-creditors.

So far, the American Government through its Export-Import Bank has given \$269 million in trade financing, the Japanese Government through its Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, \$154.9 million, and the Australian Government, \$470.4 million.

With foreign commercial banks the government is negotiating a rescheduling of old loans totaling \$9 billion to \$10 billion, and new loans of \$1.65 billion. The banks have said they would pursue talks with the government after the IMF has approved the Philippine request for a \$650-million standby credit. The grant of the IMF loan is considered a stamp of approval of the Philippine economic and financial setup.

Performance: Valdepenas, assessing the economic performance during the first quarter of the year, said key indicators showed both positive and negative trends during the period.

Addressing the Philippine Columbian Association, he said the inflation rate averaged 36 percent during the first quarter and reached about 40 percent in April and May. Employment in key manufacturing enterprises, as surveyed by the National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA], fell by an average of 2.2 percent during the quarter. At the end of May, a total of 47,453 workers had lost jobs permanently or temporarily, Valdepenas said, adding the government immediately took steps to hasten economic recovery.

Among positive trends were that prices of some primary export commodities such as coconut products and lumber improved and there were increases in the value of production of key manufacturing enterprises, the economic minister said. He said that according to a survey by the NEDA, the average value of production during the first quarter rose 24.3 percent. He said the balance of payments resulted in a smaller deficit of \$155 million for the first quarter compared to the year-ago level as efforts were taken to update interest payments, curtail imports and increase exports.

Valdepenas said the country pays about \$150 million to \$200 million monthly on interest charges. He estimated the annual debt service, at \$2.4 billion, including amortization.

On the new government focus on agriculture and agribusiness, he noted that this sector accounts for two-thirds of the population, employs half of the labor force of 19 million, and contributes more than one-fourth of the total output of goods and services. Agriculture also accounts for about half of the total export earnings and remains "to be the main repository of our bountiful resources," Valdepenas said. "If we are to truly strive for a more balanced growth, we will have to emphasize areas which offer the greatest potential for contributing to the national recovery and development efforts."

TAXI FARES, SHIPPING RATES INCREASED 30 PERCENT

HK200754 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Board of Transportation [BOT] yesterday granted increases in taxi and domestic shipping fares by 30 percent. The new fares take effect immediately. As announced by BOT Commissioner Raul Victorino, taxi fares are now 2 pesos 50 centavos for the flagdown rate for 500 meters and 1 peso for each succeeding 325 meters. The waiting rate is 24 pesos an hour.

The new shipping rates are unregulated for first-class service for the first 100 nautical miles, 1 peso 10 centavos for the first 100 nautical miles for second class, 1 peso 13 centavos for the next 200 nautical miles and 91 centavos for after 300 nautical miles. For third class, it is 1 peso for the first 100 nautical miles, 57 centavos for the next 200 miles and 52 centavos after 300 nautical miles.

MARCOS SAYS GOVERNMENT PLANS NO NEW TAX HIKES

HK211247 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos said today the government does not intend to impose additional taxes to fund the requirements of the economy. He told newsmen that the new taxes which have been imposed recently would be enough in the meantime to sustain the momentum of economic recovery. Added details from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The government will hold these taxes for a while, the president said, as he revealed that the government in the meantime had cut down on capital investments. The chief executive pointed out, however, that there are government projects that could not be deferred because of their importance to the economy. The president cited the ongoing energy program which could save the country millions of dollars in oil imports. Under the program the government will reduce oil imports this year from \$2.1 billion to \$1.6 billion. The government will also have to continue its irrigation program, which will boost the food reserves of the country such as rice and corn, two vital staples the people consume every day, the president said.

Records from the Bureau of International Revenue show that tax collections have increased by 11.96 percent during the first quarter of this year. The president has also ordered the implementation of austerity measures to tide over the country's economy during the period of global recession.

These measures include the additional 5 percent budget cut for the third and fourth quarters. This will mean an additional savings of about 3 billion pesos for the government. [end recording]

PANIC BUYING, WAGE INCREASES WARNED AGAINST

HK200037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [19 June] that in the face of the recent wage and salary increases which could create some pressure on the market, the government must see to it that there is enough supply of good available. He appealed to the people not to resort to panic buying, as there are enough goods available. He said panic buyers play into the hands of profiteers.

With regard to the teachers agitating for higher pay, the president said the government is exerting all efforts to do what is right for them. However, he deplored attempts of certain sectors through the media to make the teachers appear as if they are intimidating the government, and the president said, in his words, I would shed a few tears if we see the teachers degenerating into a group of coercive elements in our society.

BUSINESS DAY DISCUSSES 'COMMUNICATIONS GAP'

HK210049 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jun 84 pp 4, 5

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "The Right Approach"]

[Text] I am almost convinced that between the Filipino people and government technocrats, there exists a great communication gap, and the problem lies in the people. Never in the economic experts in government.

All along, many Filipinos were under the impression that a severe economic crisis has descended upon us, but apparently, if we take in certain statements of our chief dollar chaser, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, the impression is wrong and illusory. There is no crisis. If we had only listened to Virata, Filipinos would not have had to worry needlessly. Our economic wizards have apparently been able, so Virata claims, to "transform our economy so that our economy is sounder than before."

Mr Virata said in a June MR. & MRS. interview that he did not know what we meant by crisis. To quote him: "...What I would not like to put into the minds of the people is that when they do not have luxuries, it is a crisis. That is the wrong approach... they never had it so good."

Honestly! Filipino people who have taken any subjects at Wharton really shouldn't even try to decipher the meaning of crisis. The technocrats are the experts and if they say we do not have a crisis, well, who are we, economic illiterates all, to even dare question the experts?

The trouble with us, so it seems, is that we never appreciate the technocratic view that life has never been so good. And to think that we bitching ingrates never even knew it! My goodness! All this time, if we only took the right approach as preached by Virata, our little minds would have been able to grasp what crisis means.

Life has truly been so good to the majority of Filipinos. Just because many Filipinos can no longer indulge in the luxury of eating three square meals a day should not automatically be taken to mean that there is a crisis. For that matter, if we are to take the Virata approach, the economically dislocated Filipinos shouldn't think of themselves as poor. Rather, they should delight in the fact that they can now be called nouveau pauvre.

And isn't it a great thing that today, many families can't afford to send their children to good schools? Who needs an education these days anyway? The more ignorant the people are, the better. Hasn't anyone heard of the saying, "Ignorance is bliss?"

Of course it shouldn't shock the sensibilities of ordinary Filipinos when they learn that children of some government officials not only can study in the best schools abroad but they can also afford to cough up money for riding lessons to keep up with an all-important, non-luxurious equestrian education which will probably teach these children some horse sense. And oh, my goodness gracious! No matter what type of holocaust descends upon us, that "horsey" education is simply a must!

We really should take a different view of things. Hey, it's a great life! And we do have a tendency to worry over little things. For instance, while we worry over whether to cut off meat and fish from our food budget because the peso can no longer be stretched, government officials and their minions also have to worry on a much bigger scale: where would they hold their press conference and dinner engagements? It's really a tough decision. Would they hold such meetings at a luxurious hotel or should they just hold the luncheon and dinner engagements at their offices, but catered by a five-star hotel? Should it be red, white or rose wine? French or California? Dry or sweet? Surely, such government decisions are difficult to make.

And while Filipinos agonize over such a silly luxurious problem of staying home to save a few pesos for a jeepney ride downtown or walk the full length, government officials also have to go through an agonizing trip in an airconditioned car or jet in and jet out for some pesky "official" trip that carries with it official expenses and per diems.

Ordinary Filipinos are faced with the difficulty of choosing what mode of public transport to take for longer trips: the bus or a dilapidated train? And they have to complain? Some officials are faced with the problem of choosing from so many other forms of transport. Should they take their private planes? Hop in their helicopters or take it slow and easy in a yacht?

While housewives waste their time wondering how they can help supplement their husbands' income to meet the costs of basic necessities -- oops, so sorry, these are now considered luxuries by some technocrats -- our public officials only have to think of augmenting the national income and come out with brilliant measures, like slapping more and more taxes on us.

We really think so differently. When we get sick, we resort to self-medication and we are even taught to plan some trees and herbs to cure our ailment. But when some public officials get sick, they generally fly off to the United States for a medical check-up. It's only the best for them when it comes to basic necessities.

And look where all that wrong approach got us. We couldn't even save up for a teeny-weeny house and by taking the right approach, some government officials already have, aside from sprawling homes in the metropolis, townhouses and resort homes for relaxing. Some even have apartments abroad. While technocrats draw up economic measures to save the country, we just resort to prayer. Even the more religious Filipinos generally do it differently. They fall on their knees and pray to a cracked plaster of Paris statue. Others go to the Vatican to pray at the Sistine Chapel or perhaps have a quiet spiritual chat with Michaelangelo's Pieta. But is that so wrong in these days when our economy is, as Virata says, "Sunder than before?"

Virata, an expert, says we do not have a crisis. With experts like him, why should we illiterates worry about the scarcity of dollars, tight credit, a fantastic foreign debt we cannot seem to pay, unemployment, inflation and the lack of the now-luxurious basic needs?

Relax. Leave the problem of a collapsing economy to the experts. They might just learn what a crisis really is in the process. And when the whole economy crumbles, perhaps by then, both the experts and the common folk will come to an agreement as to what constitutes a crisis. A few more economic bunglings by the technocrats should do it!

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